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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

AUSTRIA'S DRIVE A CONFESSION OF STARVATION

BEYOND THE PIAVE, Emperor Charles told his troops, "glory awaits you, and also honor, good food, abundant spoils, and final peace." Many Austrian soldiers with copies of this royal promise in their pockets found at least food and peace in Italian prison-camps and told their captors that the Austrian drive which began June 15 might best be described as a "hunger offensive." By a "hunger offensive" our editors understand not a mere foraging expedition to get food from the valleys of northern Italy, but a bid for victory to quiet the cries for bread in Vienna and Budapest. Germany, in the *Baltimore Sun's* opinion, would be willing to help ration her ally in order to keep her in line, but "Germany's stock of food has been too scanty to furnish the needed relief." Now, "if the Austrian Government can maintain itself for a few months longer, if the food-stringency can be relieved by Austria's own crops, and by what she can take forcibly from Roumania and get from the Ukraine, the acuteness of the crisis may subside temporarily." In the meantime, *The Sun* notes, "it has been necessary to feed the hungry people on hope in the absence of bread." An Austrian victory in Italy, we are told, "would not only strengthen Germany, but it would go far toward saving Austria for the present from disastrous explosions within; a new source of supplies would be opened up to the plunderbund and the malcontents at home would be overawed for the time being."

But Austria's "hunger offensive," remarks Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*, has done nothing "to satisfy the appetite of the Austrian people either for victory or more substantial victuals." Mr. Simonds here speaks with the press

mountains from the very beginning, and altho² they crossed the Piave in one or two places the Italian line was never broken, and in a few days the Italians and Austrians were actually contending on even terms. This complete check to the formidable and long-prepared Austrian offensive seems to *The Times* the most cheering news we have had from any part of the battle-front in many a day, and a London dispatch to the *New York World* tells us that in the British capital it is considered the best piece of war-news this year.

The Austrian offensive, as a war-correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan notes, "is the most ambitious Austria has attempted in any theater of the war." The entire weight of her Army was thrown against Italy. Dispatches estimate the number of Austrian troops engaged at approximately 1,000,000. Austria's full resources of artillery and airplanes are thought to have been called upon; some 7,500 cannon are said to have been used. Field-Marshal Boroevic was placed in command, with experienced generals under him, including Conrad von Hoetzen-dorf, and with many German officers detailed for his assistance. The principal object, as in any offensive, was, of course, the destruction or demoralization of the defending army. The ultimate objectives were the river valleys of northern Italy and such cities as Verona, Vicenza, Padua, and Venice. The immediate objectives, as General Maurice points out in one of his war-articles cabled to the *New York Times*, were, first, the issues to the plains by way of the Brenta and Astico valleys, to be secured by an intensive attack on the Asiago-Monte Grappa front; and, secondly, the taking of Montebelluna, Treviso, and Mestre

lower Piave at several points. But a number of their pontoon bridges were destroyed in a few days by a flood, and successive Italian counter-attacks soon pushed them back to their bridge-heads. The chief cause for the failure of the Austrian drive to go farther, according to several correspondents, was the complete preparedness of the Italian and Allied forces. Mr. Edgar A. Mowrer, cabling to the *Chicago Daily News* and *New York Globe*, says that the Italian General Staff knew the exact hour when the enemy would attack; consequently, when—

"At 3:05 Saturday morning [June 15], the precise moment when the Austro-Hungarian troops opened fire, the Italian counter-batteries broke into thunder all along the line. The roar of the double bombardment was so mighty that at Padua, thirty miles distant, people were awakened from their sleep and the windows shook. This unexpected reply to their fire disconcerted the Austrians, but nevertheless the bombardment continued.

"The system of attack was similar to that adopted in France. A comparatively short bombardment of three or four hours, with a liberal use of tear and asphyxiating gas and special smoke-shells. This conformed to the latest German tactics, but in France the Germans are within the arc of the circle, and can concentrate their reserves more quickly than the Allies. Here the Italians have the benefit of the same advantage. A sledge-hammer drive was, therefore, impossible.

"The inevitable initial successes were everywhere reduced to the minimum. The enemy offensive momentum, especially in the mountains, was tremendous. His troops, which for months had been rehearsing the attack, failed between the Val du Assa and the Brenta River to gain anything but one or two insignificant successes. The Italians, British, and French, with equal impetus, threw themselves on the adversaries, and where these had gained ground hurled them back."

Vienna claimed as many as 30,000 prisoners taken in the first days of the drive. The Allied press, however, consider these reports exaggerated, while the Italian War Office announces the capture of 9,000 Austrians, and estimates total Austrian casualties in these early days as 150,000.

Our editors and war-experts have been wondering why such a formidable offensive was so soon definitely stopt. Writing in the *New York Tribune*, Mr. William L. McPherson declares that the drive "was fatally handicapped from the beginning by that indecision in strategy for which Austro-Hungarian military leadership has been famous ever since the days of Napoleon." He contrasts Austrian strategy with the concentrated German assaults which were so successful before St. Quentin, at Armentières, and on the Chemin de Dames. Boroevic, says Mr. McPherson, could not even profit by the lesson of last fall, when

German generals went down to Italy and showed Austria how to strike and win "the smashing victory of Caporetto." Boroevic "couldn't decide where to strike; he compromised in the end by striking at every point on a front ninety miles long"; the force of his offensive was "wastefully dissipated," and the drive "simmered down at once into a dozen different breaking-through operations, all insufficient in driving power."

Another *Tribune* writer, Mr. Arthur S. Draper, thinks the Austrian failure was largely "due to low morale and unwillingness of the troops to put their weight into the fighting." But many of our editors hold that it was not so much a question of low Austrian as of high Italian morale. The main cause of anxiety in Rome, according to the *New York Evening Post*, was due not only to wonder "whether an army that had suffered so heavily as the Italian Army did last October could 'come back,'" but also to questioning "whether an army which undeniably had gone to pieces for a while in spirit could reform." It was primarily this assurance of the revival of morale that brought the cheers from the Deputies in Rome at the news of the Austrian reverse. "It meant that Italy, like her sister nation, France, had passed through the fire and emerged finely tempered. Taken in conjunction with the exploits of Italy's seamen recently, with Rizzo's gallant feat still fresh on every tongue, one can easily imagine the effect of the present battle on the nation's mind and heart." The *New York Evening Mail* comments on the remarkable rapidity and completeness with which Italy has recovered "from the demoralizing effects of the reverses of 1917, and also from the disintegrating influences of the political propaganda directed from Berlin and Vienna, which prepared the way for that movement." Italy, declares the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "has drawn more strength from her defeat, from the invasion of her fairest province, and from the insidious attacks upon her morale than Austria has drawn from her German-organized victory. Vienna has given Italy a new cause for fighting while taking away from her own soldiers that dominating impulse that is invaluable in war." Perhaps, suggests the *New York Globe*, the difference between the Italian Army of June, 1918, and that of October, 1917, is "not in the men, but in the leadership. Cadorna was caught napping, and Diaz has not been."

This battle, says the *Boston Globe* in a leading editorial, is a test at once for Italy and for Allied unity of command—

"Last fall found Italy isolated from her Allies. Now she is one with them. The British and French divisions on the Italian



Photograph by Giuseppe Cervo.

CREW OF THE ITALIAN TORPEDO-BOAT THAT ATTACKED AND SANK TWO AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

While scouting off the Dalmatian coast on June 10, with two small torpedo-boats. Commander Rizzo (in the center) discovered and attacked two Austrian battle-ships convoyed by a fleet of destroyers. He sank one, damaged the other so badly that it sank later, and escaped after a running fight with a destroyer. A detailed account of this exploit, one of the most daring in the whole history of sea-fighting, is printed on page 45.

front have a value in providing morale and a sense of unity greater even than the value of their fighting strength. General Foch is concerned with the defense of Venice as with the defense of Amiens or Compiègne. Our own nation is now at war with Austria, as we were not in November. Italy's battle is the Allies' battle."

An Italian general at the Army Headquarters remarked gleefully on the second day of the Austrian drive: "Now send us only four divisions of Americans; we will first shake hands and then travel together into Austria." And the *Boston Transcript* speaks for a number of its contemporaries in expressing the hope that "the inspiration of the direct participation of our soldiers, in no mere sentimental way but with a practical and appreciable weight of men, will be afforded loyally and soon" to our Italian allies. While no official announcement has been made in Washington, the correspondents believe plans for sending at least a small American expeditionary force to Italy are taking form.

The "why" of the Austrian offensive is found by American editors in the pressure of hunger, already alluded to, and in the politico-racial troubles described in another article in this issue. The *New York Evening Sun* thinks that the decision to start the drive of June 15 "was reached in Vienna independently of Berlin's wishes." This, in *The Evening Sun's* opinion, accounts at once for the present undertaking and for "its abortion for lack of German support." It reminds us that since the early days of the great German offensive in France "nothing has appeared in the news about Austrian troops on the Western Front." It seems to this editor that they must have been withdrawn to prepare for the advance in Italy. This withdrawal, we are told, must have displeased the German Kaiser, who was staking all on his efforts to storm through the French and English lines, and who "would resent Austrian refusal to participate," and "certainly would not divert one man from it even to capture all Italy." But the much more common belief is that the Austrians undertook the offensive "at the dictation of the German militarists and with the greatest reluctance." The *New York Sun's* Paris correspondent says that "the German Kaiser's telegram last month to Emperor Charles, 'our duty is to attack in all the theaters of war,' was practically an order." Mr. Frank H. Simonds takes a similar view. Austrian gains, he says, have been so slight "that the world is

bound to suspect that under German coercion Austria is making an offensive reluctantly and with little hope or expectation of a major success." Mr. Simonds adds, in a *New York Tribune* article:

"In no defensive operation this year has the immediate achievement of the defender in the first three days been as great as the Italian performance up to date. . . .

"It is too early to draw any final conclusions, but it is plain that the Italians have done well in the first stage of a major offensive, and have done much to wipe out their defeat of last autumn.

"In any event, the substantial failure of the attack in precisely those days in which an offensive invariably attains its greatest results is a good sign, and, following closely upon the French achievement on the Oise, supplies just cause for optimism. We are half through the storm, and the last two blows seem to have been weaker than those that went before."

A writer already quoted, Mr. McPherson, of *The Tribune*, makes a point which appeals to many editors when he says:

"What the Emperor Charles needs is not a local success here and there in northern Italy. He needs an imposing victory with which to restore confidence at home and quiet not only the half-rebellious Slavs, but the war-weary Austrians and Hungarians. A slight success would be only a little better than an obvious failure. If this offensive fizzles—as it has threatened to do from the start—Austria-Hungary will have to stand thereafter on the defensive. Her fighting spirit is flickering out. Her mountain barriers might protect her for many months to come. But she would hardly cast her eyes again toward Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, or even toward Venice."

But a London press correspondent warns us that "the Italians and their allies on the Italian front can not afford to despise the Austrians, and every ounce of effort may be needed to stem the torrent." He points out that Germany will not permit "a half-hearted offensive against Italy." While "up to some days ago no Germans were reported on the Italian front," it is possible that they may be "rushed there at the last moment to serve as spear-heads for the Austrian attacks." The *Brooklyn Eagle* also thinks we should avoid overconfidence, since the Teutons may possibly "have a big surprise in reserve." And the *Springfield Republican* would have us prepared for more dangerous blows from other points along the Italian front. Austria's initial attack seems too severe to be a feint, "yet it may be intended to draw all the available strength of the Allies to the long front attacked before attempting the expected flank attack to the east or even to the west of Lake Garda."

OUR CHANCE TO FAN THE FIRES OF REVOLT IN AUSTRIA

EVERY DAY HAS ITS RIOT, its local revolt, or its military mutiny in some part of the Dual Monarchy, if we are to believe the reports that filter through the censors to the correspondents listening along the frontier in adjacent lands. Some may suspect that these reports are false or exaggerated, but a Milan dispatch states that proclamations have been posted throughout Austria announcing that the Government has discovered preparations for an insurrection which it will suppress without pity. Here, then, is our opportunity, it is being pointed out, to embarrass Austria internally, to compel the withdrawal of her troops from the fighting-front for quenching the fires in the rear, and to carry on the traditional American mission of proclaiming liberty to the oppressed peoples of the earth. Austria-Hungary has been called Germany's bridge to the East, and its collapse would therefore mean the disruption of the Teutonic dream of world-dominion. We are told that the Austrian Poles are appealing for the independence of Poland and its separation from Austria and the Hapsburg dynasty. The *Novine*, a leading Czech newspaper of Vienna, has published a statement that "the decisive hour is about to arrive for the Czechs." It is reported that the Czecho-Slovaks are de-

fiant in the north, and that disorder in the Southern Slav states is becoming equally bad. By way of Zurich we hear of mutinies in many Slav regiments, especially those commanded by German officers. Thus a battalion of Slovenes shot their officers at Oudenburg, Czech soldiers mutinied at Rumburg, and a regiment of Hungarian Servians rebelled at Fünfkirchen. And in the Austrian press we find mysterious allusions to the so-called "Green Army," of which a London correspondent of the *New York Sun* says:

"The Green Army is understood to consist of about 60,000 Slav soldiers, fully equipped and filled with the spirit of revolt, and scattered all through Austria. They are understood to be fed and supported secretly by peasants. It is said that many Slavs are deserting the Austrian forces in Italy to join them."

Even the press of Berlin and Vienna can no longer ignore the situation. The "Southern Slav question," says a Vienna message to *Die Post* (Berlin), "has become acute. The situation in this respect is getting worse from day to day and is leading to a catastrophe," while the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna) declares that with a couple of more months of such confusion as now prevails those who are now speculating on Austria's collapse will be able to jubilate. A factor that affects all the races alike is the terrible food-scarcity, which is so serious that many military critics attribute the frantic and futile German and Austrian offensives to a desperate desire to end the war at any cost and secure food. A vivid glimpse of the food-conditions in the Dual Monarchy is afforded in this London dispatch quoting the authoritative *Berlin Tageblatt*:

"Austria's grain-supplies have completely run out, and such food of this nature as she is getting is coming from what Germany has allotted to her from the Ukrainian supplies, according to indications in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"This message quotes an interview with Herr Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, obtained by the Vienna correspondent of the *Berlin Tageblatt*, in which the Minister confirmed the news of the recent reduction in the Austrian bread ration. This, he said, was due to insufficient supplies from Bessarabia and Hungary. The entire 1917 harvest from these sources had been distributed and consumed, the Minister stated, and the Roumanian harvest had also been used up, bringing the process of replenishment to a full stop, the Government therefore being obliged to reduce the ration. The supplies exported from the Ukraine were very unsatisfactory in quantity, while the agreement that had been made with Germany several months ago had been altered, with Germany taking over the entire distribution of the Ukrainian supplies. Of these Austria was guaranteed certain quantities.

"Herr Paul arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, the message adds, to confer with the military authorities."

"Now is our time to encourage anything that will afford trouble to Austria," declares the *Pittsburg Sun*; and the *Newark News* outlines the situation as follows:

"The new situation took definite form at the Congress of the Oppressed Nationalities held in Rome last month, in which all of the people directly concerned were represented. Czechs, Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Servians, Roumanians, and Italians of the Dual Monarchy, all of whom had

been rebellious toward the Hapsburgs, entered into a union and adopted principles of common action.

"They demanded for each people the right to establish its own nationality and unity in full political and economic independence. They denounced the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as an instrument of German domination and as the fundamental obstacle to a realization of their purposes. They recognized the necessity for a common struggle in order that each nationality might attain its freedom.

"Then came the servile surrender of Emperor Charles, who had professed some sympathy with the discontented nationalities, to the Hohenzollerns, and his famous visit to Berlin, where the two Emperors framed up some sort of understanding. This was followed by a program of dismemberment for Bohemia, which fanned the revolutionary flames. The Poles and Austrian Silesians added their strength to the movement, which has evidently become formidable."

An expression of sympathy was promptly forthcoming, not only from America, but from England, France, and Italy as well. Thus Secretary Lansing announces that "the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs for freedom have the earnest sympathy of the United States Government"; and Premier Lloyd George, on his return to London from the recent meeting of the Supreme War-Council at Versailles, said:

"The declaration agreed to by the British, French, and Italian Premiers brings the defined policy of the European Powers into harmony with that of the United States on two very important points, namely, concerning Poland and the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slav peoples."

The Versailles conference also declared that "the creation of a united independent Polish state, with free access to the sea, constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe."

As a next step, urges a writer in the *New York Times*, the United States should recognize the revolutionary committees of these oppressed races as national governments; remove the



From the London "Daily Mail."

RACIAL MAP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

degrading status of "enemy alien" from members of these races in this country; and enable them to form national armies to fight for the Allied cause and the cause of their own freedom. Already there is a Czecho-Slovak army fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Italians who are blocking the Austrian drive, a Polish division opposing the Germans on the French front, and another army of Austrian Slavs in Russia which has seized 1,250 miles of the Siberian Railway and several towns, and is keeping the Allied cause alive in that chaotic country. "No incident of the war, perhaps none of any other war, has been stranger than the tale of this Czecho-Slovak army in Russia," remarks the *Boston Transcript*, which goes on to say:

"It consists of Bohemians and Moravians of Austria, Slavs, haters of the rule of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, most of whom were Austrian prisoners of war in Russia and mutineers and refugees from the Austrian Army in Galicia, and who, since the revolution in Russia, have been gravitating together and endeavoring to cross the country and reach the Pacific coast and embark for this country in order to join the armies of the Entente and fight against Austria and Germany. Partially thwarted in this attempt by Bolshevik mischief and German intrigue, these Czecho-Slovaks, under commanders of their own, are taking matters into their own hands. In a country given up to anarchy, they are proving a nucleus for a new order. It seems to be quite easy. Undoubtedly they have received recruits not only from Austria, but from the Russians themselves. In their operations of late their forces seem to have resembled a ball of snow which becomes larger and larger the farther it is rolled. Some thousands of them are already at Vladivostok, while others have been at Baku, on the Caspian, thousands of miles away.

"History, as a matter of fact—and particularly the history of Asia and eastern Europe—is full of instances of the conversion of such military nuclei into empires. The Turks were nothing but such a band of wanderers; the Mongols or 'Moguls' of India such another; and the Russians themselves converted a band of refugees into material of an Empire which endured for hundreds of years. It will not be surprising if much comes of this Czecho-Slovak demonstration."

The United States, we learn, is now organizing military units for the Allied fighting forces among the Slavs in the western hemisphere. In the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* we read:

"Not only are the Czechs enlisting everywhere, but the Poles have raised their standard beside the flags of the Allies, and now comes, from Chicago, the news that the recruiting work of the last twelve months among the Jugo-Slavs, who hail from the Balkans or from the incorporated Servo-Croat districts of Austria, has met with a satisfactory response. It is understood that the Jugo-Slav soldiers recruited in the United States will be sent to the front at Saloniki, where there is already a large body of men. According to the intelligence board of the division there are now more Jugo-Slavs upon the Balkan front than Austria has in her own Army, and one may fairly assume that their fighting value is considerably augmented by the consciousness that an Allied success may mean the union in an autonomous nation of the separate and scattered branches of their race. Technically the Jugo-Slavs in the United States are enemy aliens, but they have asked to be treated as friendly aliens, and any misgivings as to their *bona-fides* should be at once removed by their willingness to be enrolled in the Allied armies. The military authorities are understood to have shown a reasonable attitude toward the recruiting, and it is said that

General Pershing has given permission to American soldiers of Slav origin to be transferred to the Jugo-Slav divisions.

"The 65,000 Jugo-Slav volunteers reported to be at Saloniki represent a great many desertions from the Austrians. Some of these men joined the Russians, while others took advantage of mutinies or surrenders to go over to their brothers, the Servians; and there is no doubt that, as the nationalist movement spreads, thousands more will take advantage of opportunities to escape the immoral burden which forced service with an enemy of their race implies. After all, the exact statistics of this movement for liberation are not of very vital importance.

It is easy to exaggerate them, tho it is not easy to exaggerate the importance of their effect upon the Central Empires themselves. The Austro-Germans may gain temporary advantages in the great physical drives on the various fronts, but they can not overcome and arrest these tremendous drives of the intransigent races in their very midst. The Slavs are assailing them from the inner lines, which the enemy have boasted were unassailable."

The leader of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, is now in this country. Speaking in Washington a few days ago, he said, as quoted by the *New York Times*:

"One way to block Germany is the dismemberment of Austria. Austria is an essential part of Germany's *Mittleuropa*, and Germany will go to any limit to hold that Empire intact. People of the United States have no conception of what Austria-Hungary is, if they think of it in terms of their own union of

States. Austria is not a country, not a nation. Austria-Hungary is a dynasty held together by an army, a navy, and a bureaucracy. It has the support of the Austrians and the Magyar junkers and forces its rule over half a score subject peoples. There are seven of prominence—Czecho-Slovaks (Bohemia), Poles, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Jugo-Slavs (Servians, Croatsians, and Slovenes), Roumanians, and Italians.

"These are all oppressed peoples, held in the Austrian Empire against their will. You Americans of to-day have no conception of how they long for liberty, because you have never gone through the experience. But your forefathers knew, before the Revolution which brought the United States into being. They, however, had to endure no such wrongs as we have. Thirty thousand Czech civilians have been executed since the beginning of the war.

"Think of your time of struggle, when Washington was hard prest. Think what it meant to you when France came to your aid. That is what we ask of you to-day, to come to our help, and at the same time to take a step that will lead to the defeat of Germany.

"The Germans and Austrians realize the danger of a revolution in Austria, and are doing everything possible to keep the pressure on, and they are hoping that no encouragement will come to the revolutionists from America or the Allies. The Czech troops, as the Poles, Transylvanians, and Jugo-Slavs, have been scattered so that they can do no harm. In the ranks on either side of a Czech you will find a German soldier. In Bohemia, troops from Hungary are sent to prevent an uprising among the people; the Czech troops were all sent to some other place.

"Now is the greatest opportunity in the history of the world to make a stroke for democracy and against imperialism by freeing the peoples of Austria-Hungary and of eastern Europe from domination by foreign races. A peace aimed to give these peoples their long-sought rights is the only one that can endure, because it will rest on justice. It is an opportunity to duplicate your own great Revolution and its benefits many times over."



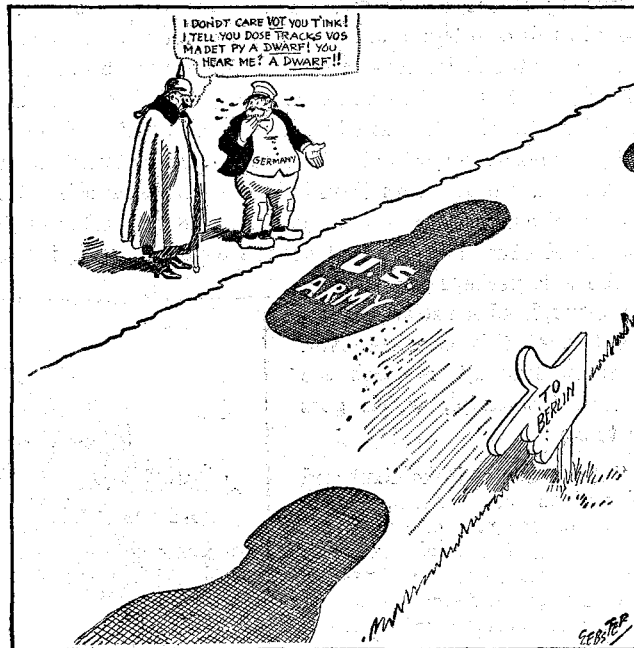
"NOW EVERYBODY'LL KNOW WE AGREE, EH, DARLING?"

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.



BEGINNING TO FEEL IT.

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.



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WHEN SEEING IS NOT BELIEVING.

—Webster in the New York Globe.

THE EVIDENCE.

THE BAN ON GERMAN GOODS

THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS have made up their minds never again "to whittle with Esslingen knives, to eat off Bavarian porcelain, to take Saxon drugs, to wear jewelry from Aschaffenburg, to buy their children Nuremburg toys, or to drink again the dark heavy beer that used to come from Bavaria." Some have gone on record as abstainers from these articles named by the *New York Tribune*, as well as from all of the German-made goods, by signing the American Guardian Society's pledge: "I am opposed to opening the markets of America to the products of Germany for the next twenty-five years, and so far as may be practicable I will buy or use no German-made goods during the same period of time." Others, without joining any organization, have privately made the same decision or have responded with alacrity to boycott arguments made by newspapers and men of influence. Governor Harding, of Iowa, for instance, started something of the kind a while ago, and the *Des Moines Capital* calls it "a wise thing to do," saying:

"The Prussians are too brutal and too unreliable for the American people to have anything to do with them. All the Allies should boycott German trade. We might as well make this war amount to something while we are at it."

True, an official boycott against Germany would probably hurt the Allies as much as it would the enemy, thinks the *Topeka Capital*, since it would be "depriving them of one of the great markets of the world for their products." Governor Capper's paper prefers that the Allied nations simply agree to refuse Germany the benefits of the "most favored nation" clause in commercial treaties. Proposals to boycott German goods are also "condemned from a moral standpoint and from the fact that a boycott would throw Germany economically back upon herself, create deep resentments in that country, and breed a new outbreak of militaristic madness," the *Newark Star-Eagle* notes, and it thinks the reasoning sound. Yet both these papers are convinced that Germany is certain to be subjected to an unofficial boycott. The thousands who have died because of Hohenzollern ambitions, who have suffered from Prussian brutality, who have been "impoverished by the German dream of empire," "who have learned the awful depths of deception and trickery of which German commercialism is capable"—these thousands and millions, declares the *Newark paper*, "will not buy German goods if they can help it." Arguments against the boy-

cott are quite wasted, agrees the *Detroit Journal*, for they "are likely to be affairs with which governments will not have a thing to do, which may be carried on in spite of and even against the frantic appeals of governments." The people who have suffered at the hands of Germany, it continues, "are not merely sufficient to decree a boycott, but are numerous enough to maintain it." The *Washington Herald* likewise recognizes that national action will not be necessary, since "German goods will be shunned by the people of every country which is at war with Germany." Germany, in this editor's opinion, "has less reason to worry about getting raw materials for manufacturing than she has to be concerned about where she can expect to find markets for finished products. The markets are closed to her now; nothing will reopen them until she is a different Germany."

The *New York Globe* is inclined to think that the boycott idea is stronger in this country than is generally believed. Those who oppose it are said to ignore a most essential consideration, namely, that the boycott is conditional on "the failure of Germany to alter her course voluntarily and the failure of the Allies to force a change by her." The conditions, says *The Globe*, touch the very heart of the problem. And we read further:

"What if the peace is of such a character as to encourage Germany to be worse than she has been? Are we to ship cotton to Germany to be converted into explosives to be hurled at us, or copper to make shells to devastate our cities?"

"Those who oppose the tabu also ignore the fact that Germany, altho highly sensitive to any suggestion of exclusion directed at her, is busy creating a block of territory wherein she is to have special advantages."

One very important fact outlined by a number of newspapers is the drastic action taken by the British Seamen's Union, which is thought to be the largest organization of seagoing sailors in the world. After a protest against German frightfulness was answered by officers of a similar union in Germany with a justification of the Imperial Navy's course, notice was given in September of last year that if submarines should continue to attack sailors, a boycott against Germany would be enforced for two years after the war, with an addition of one month for every new offense. "If the members of this union positively refuse to serve on ships trading with Germany, it will," says the *Utica Press*, "make a pretty formidable boycott, and if the American, French, and Italian sailors should join the same movement, it would be a body-blow to the Teutons."

TO AVERT THE EXPECTED COAL FAMINE

ACTUAL AND AWFUL CALAMITY for lack of fuel was only averted last winter by the narrowest of margins, as the *Chicago Tribune* reminds us, and next winter, it quotes a transportation authority as saying, "the situation is going to be much worse." That is, it will be, the



ARE YOU ENTRENCHED?

—Knott in the *Dallas News*.

Chicago editor concurs, "unless the coal-operators and miners, the railroads, the dealers, and the consumers cooperate fully; unless every possible agency concerned with coal exerts itself to the utmost during the next five months." It is for this reason that the press of the country agree that there is to-day no subject of more immediate, vital, and personal importance to every American citizen than the production, distribution, and economical use of the nation's supply of coal.

The first duty of every householder who uses coal is to order it at once, we are told on every hand. Editorials in nearly every paper in the country, Fuel Administration posters in the streets of most coal-using cities, have been adjuring our citizens to the performance of this duty. The first week in June was set apart as "coal week," to make a special impression upon popular psychology, and the message was: "Get your coal in now, or get ready to freeze next winter." But consumers have ordered coal and have been unable to get it, so the Fuel Administration has adopted another slogan: "Promptness in ordering, patience as to delivery." Those who order first have been assured that they will get deliveries first and they will be doing a public service because the Fuel Administration can thus find out what the requirements of the country are, and will be prepared to make provision to meet these requirements. As Dr. Garfield puts it, "consumers must place their orders now, in order that both producing and distributing agencies may be kept working at their highest speed."

In a statement prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dr. Garfield estimates the country's coal needs for the year ending March 31, 1919, at 735,000,000 tons, of which 635,000,000 are bituminous and 100,000,000 anthracite (89,000,000 long tons). Since production for the last coal year was less than 650,000,000 tons, an increase of 85,000,000 tons, or 13 per cent., is desired. Dr. Garfield does not expect any substantial production increase of anthracite. He does not believe that the full increase can be achieved in the bituminous fields, altho a recent record week's

production of 12,400,000 tons is most encouraging. If the bituminous production can not be kept up to this level, then "non-essential industry will have to run short in proportion as total production is short of the estimated need." Dr. Garfield hopes to see bituminous production stimulated by the effect of President Wilson's equal-car-distribution order. Whatever shortage seems likely to exist because of our greatly swollen coal requirements will be met as far as is humanly possible, the Fuel Administrator assures us. For, he concludes: "Improvement in car distribution, saving of coal; the zoning system, curtailment of non-essentials, reduction of labor losses, and other expedients, may not bring that ideal condition where every user gets all the coal he wants on the day he wants it, but certainly they should prevent serious obstruction of our war-program and any general household distress." The Fuel Administration is working in four directions to meet the expected deficit: it is developing plans for better distribution and transportation, for economy in the use of coal, for shutting off the supply to non-essential industry, and for increasing the production at the mines.

While officials of the Railroad Administration have insisted that "from a transportation view-point there is no danger of a fuel famine," yet belief has been wide-spread that the fundamental cause of the shortage is lack of proper transportation. Apparent lack of cooperation between the railroad and fuel administrations has brought suggestions that the organizations should be united, and President Wilson has written to a Congressman making such a recommendation: "I have recently brought about a very much closer coordination between the Fuel Administration and the Railroad Administration than existed last winter." The urgings of coal producers and others have led to giving orders for building a large number of new coal-cars, but these, as the *New Haven Register* points out, are still to be completed, and the time during which they are being built "is a period which should be devoted to carrying coal in the cars." The lack of rolling stock has been



WHERE IS THE WORM?

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*.

emphasized in various articles in this magazine and elsewhere. It should be noted that other railroad deficiencies have also been cited and the need for developing our waterways as fuel-carriers has been repeatedly emphasized. *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York) has declared its belief that an additional production of more than 50,000,000 tons could be mined this year, but this



SHAMING THE COAL-MINE SLACKERS.

Scene at the organizing of a slacker committee to seek out miners who "lay off" without good reason at a colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The board beside the speaker shows how much coal was mined the day before, how much would have been mined if a full force had worked, and the names of all absentees.

is "impossible of accomplishment because the transportation lines are not and will not be in shape this year." *The Coal Trade Journal* finds the major difficulty "in the comparative lack of trackage and terminal expansion during the last few years."

The anthracite problem is one of distribution, according to the anthracite committee of the Fuel Administration. Owing to shortage of labor and other causes, it seems practically impossible to increase the production of hard coal, so the problem is actually "a case of cutting the coat to suit the cloth." Moreover, to meet war-needs, a considerable amount of anthracite must be used in place of bituminous. To meet government demands and the increased requirements of the New England and Atlantic States, due to their expanded population, it has been found necessary to "curtail shipments to other States and to bar anthracite entirely from many more where it has been used but in which bituminous and other fuels can be procured and substituted." The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, patriotically accepting this arrangement, remarks: "as the entire country has been asked to economize on wheat bread by the use of substitutes for the sake of supplying Europe and our armies, so are the States west of the New England and Atlantic groups to be asked, or rather required, to economize on anthracite coal by the use of bituminous for the sake of supplying the extra demands of the Eastern groups of States." Since the Eastern coal requirement already exceeds the limit of possible transportation, the Government has ordered that there be no additional war-industry undertaken in the New England States and a northern section of the Atlantic coast States. The nation's coal-supply will be distributed first to certain preferred consumers, in accordance with the following official "Coal Preference List":

- (a) Railroads.
- (b) Army and Navy, together with other departments of the Federal Government.
- (c) State and county departments and institutions.
- (d) Public utilities.
- (e) Retail dealers.
- (f) Manufacturing plants on war-industries board's preference list.
- (g) Manufacturing plants not on war-industries board's preference list.

Since the necessities of war must be supplied, whatever coal deficit there may be in the coming year "must inevitably come out of the fuel for non-war-industries," says Dr. Garfield in a press statement. As a beginning in the direction of reducing the coal-supply for non-essentials, it has already been decided to reduce to 25 per cent. of normal the coal-supply used in the production of pleasure automobiles during the season of 1918-19.

While further action in this direction will be taken if neces-

sary, we are reminded in a recent Fuel Administration bulletin that the general prosperity of our industries is naturally affected, and that much discomfort, and perhaps industrial disaster, may be avoided if we can somehow save the needed coal by economies and prevention of waste. The conservation division of the Fuel Administration has, therefore, organized fuel-saving campaigns reaching out into every department of our national life where fuel is consumed. Many of its recommendations are in line with suggestions which have been made in the technical press and by technical authorities. To quote from this bulletin:

"Fuel economy is being given intensive study in connection with steam-plants and industrial uses. An organization is already in existence, provided with engineers and inspectors who will visit every one of the two hundred and fifty thousand steam-producing plants in the country with a view to the improvement both of equipment and firing practise. This is expected to save twenty million tons of coal.

"The economical use of power in factories will be in the hands of organized shop committees. The power loads of the public utilities throughout the country are being studied with a view to readjustments which will result in large saving.

"In many cities the isolated power-plants which use an extravagant amount of coal in proportion to the power produced will be urged to obtain more economical power from large producing-stations.

"The introduction of 'skip-stop' schedules on all the street-railways is expected to save a million tons of coal. The consolidation of ice-plants will yield a still larger tonnage. Unnecessary outdoor lighting, including advertising signs and display illumination, will be reduced. Hotels, office-buildings, apartment-houses, and public buildings are being asked to join in rigid economy of light and heat.

"Every American citizen will be asked to clean his furnace, keep it in repair, and study economical firing. Instructions prepared by the highest authority will be furnished by the Fuel Administration.

"If every one joins in this movement, from the owner of an industrial plant to the householder with his furnace and cook stove, if indoor and outdoor lighting is reduced to the amount absolutely needed, if houses are not overheated, the furnace-dampers properly adjusted, and the ashes sifted, it will be possible to save from fifty to seventy-five million tons of coal without serious inconvenience to the American people."

While railroads and power plants and factories must do their part, it seems to some writers that the greatest field for scientific coal-saving is in the home. Indeed, the *Richmond Journal* is convinced that "it remains with a vast body of domestic consumers, through rigid methods of saving, to avert an industrial disaster the ensuing winter." The *Baltimore News* reminds us that "the little done by each one in many millions bulks large in the aggregate." "We keep our homes too warm, anyway," the *Syracuse Herald* observes, and it asks its readers not to build

fires for unnecessary warmth on cold summer or fall days, and thereby waste coal that may be "sadly needed" when zero weather comes next January, February, or March.

One real waste, according to various authorities, has been the use of inferior coal. For years, says the *Rochester Herald*, anthracite operators have been making large profits from marketing dirt and slate, and the consumer has been "burning slate—or trying to burn it." It has been suggested that the Government cut down the supply of coal from mines producing inferior grades. Now, however, an inspection service has been added to the Fuel Administration, and to-day, according to a Philadelphia correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, "the standard is about ninety per cent. pure coal for household sizes, which is about as clean as anthracite can be produced economically."

The Fuel Administration has asked us to burn wood wherever possible. In the South this advice seems to be especially applicable because of the great forests and the distance from the coal-fields. Such papers as the *Atlanta Constitution* and *Raleigh News and Observer* are insisting that people begin at once to lay in a stock of firewood. The *Chicago Daily News* suggests public municipal wood-yards and campaigns to educate the public in the use of wood for fuel. The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service has issued practical bulletins on the fuel value of wood, which can easily be procured.

But, declares the *Newark News*, "every device of economy and curtailment is secondary; the prime essential is to dig coal, and dig it now." No matter what else may be done, says a coal dealer and operator quoted in the *New York Globe*, "we may expect 'workless weeks' instead of 'workless Mondays' in many industries unless we speed up the production of coal at the mines." A few days ago Dr. Garfield announced the appointment of a Superintendent of Production, a move which is hailed with delight by coal men and editors of coal-trade journals. *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), a leading organ in this field, indicates some of the most necessary work which it thinks Mr. Neale and his subordinates should undertake. In the first place, it says, they must try to increase the supply of labor—

"We are already short 93,000 miners in the bituminous fields alone. We are likely to increase that shortage by 60,000 if the draft is to operate in the coal-mines as well as elsewhere. The first duty of that committee would seem to be to try to persuade General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, to leave the men in the mines until their places can be filled with older and trained men or by machinery.

"Another part of the duty of that same committee, it would seem, would be to comb the small communities for any available idle labor outside the draft age.

"Such a committee will naturally supervise labor contracts and their enforcement. This means not only the avoidance of wage disputes and their quick adjustment. It involves improving the morale of the miners so that they will work when there is opportunity. The disposition has been to be content merely with working just enough to keep themselves alive and comfortable."

Then there should be a machinery committee, which should arrange for temporary storage of coal at the mines, for *The Black Diamond* believes that temporary storage can be arranged which will allow the mines to run even when cars have not arrived; and this committee also should arrange for the quicker loading of cars. Machinery should be devised and utilized to take the place of the missing men, and thus to increase the volume of production by the same amount of labor.

The urgent need of eliminating skilled miners from the draft and taking other means to increase the labor-supply at the mines has been emphasized by such papers as *The Coal Age* (New York) and *The Coal Trade Journal*, as well as by the daily press. Representatives of the miners have also admitted the necessity for some such action and have repeatedly emphasized the loyalty of this body of workers. Mr. John P. White, former head of the United Mine Workers, said recently in Chicago:

"The coal-operator should see that the individual working-place is ready for the miner so that he may load his day's output of clean, marketable coal; the railroad should endeavor to see that the cars which are promised are at the mines; and the miner can afford to relax those rules which in normal times he feels justified in maintaining, and take into consideration that we are now engaged in the greatest war in history."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Kultur is materialism's *reductio ad absurdum*.—*Chicago Daily News*.

The Yankee idea of holding a line is to advance it.—*Chicago Tribune*.

As watchful waiters the marines seem to be a failure.—*Philadelphia North American*.

This is a solemn thought. If Hindenburg's army bites off more than it can chew it may choke to death.—*Detroit Journal*.

WOULDN'T it be awful if the "war-expert" industry should be classed as non-essential?—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

WHEN our boys sing "Yankee Doodle" the Huns are the ones that stick a white feather in their caps.—*St. Louis Star*.

It seems to have escaped the attention of striking workmen that the men who are fighting for them get no raise.—*Philadelphia North American*.

KING GEORGE announces that he is not having any new clothes made this summer. That gives us some distinguished company.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SPEAKING of reactionaries, how about Professor Sprague, who proposes taxing pajamas and exempting the old-fashioned night-shirts?—*Newark News*.

"We kings must stick together," the Austrian Emperor is said to have written to the King of Roumania. The moral is that the people must stick together, too.—*Springfield Republican*.

It is a vast pity that Helen of Troy is not still alive. We need her badly for the Fourth of July celebration. According to the consensus of opinion of her time, she had a face that launched a thousand ships.—*Columbia State*.

RIVETERS are punching holes in the U-boats.—*Wall Street Journal*.

To the Kaiser: Tell your peace stories to our marines.—*Chicago Tribune*.

By bringing their U-boat war to this side of the Atlantic the Huns have brought it where we want it.—*Dallas News*.

THE submarines off our coast are so welcome that we are making every effort to keep them here permanently.—*St. Louis Star*.

"NOTHING sold here made in Germany" will be a shopkeeper's sign no treaty can regulate.—*Wall Street Journal*.

It will cost more to travel this year than it has in many years, but then it will also cost more to stay at home.—*Florida Times-Union*.

GERMANY is already talking about "the next war." That is reasonable, as it seems to have mused up this one beyond repair.—*Chicago Daily News*.

A GERMAN military expert says that the Teutons know exactly how many reserves the Allies have. Perhaps that is why they slowed up the drive.—*St. Louis Star*.

IN all walks of life those young men of military age are greatly missed. But they would be missed more if they were not doing their duty in the Army.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE American Federation of Labor is evidently convinced that in a Government for the people there should be no doubt about the people being for the Government.—*Washington Star*.

If the G. O. P. fails to tender a vote of thanks to the North Carolina Congressional district that elected Representative Kitchin, it will be a flagrant case of ingratitude.—*Macon Telegraph*.



"FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR."

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PROBLEM OF INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

THE OUTRIGHT DECLARATION of the President that he "intends to stand by Russia as well as by France" is hailed by the Paris press as a sign that the President intends to take what the French term "a more rational view" of intervention in Russia. As the Paris correspondent of the

Russia, which was disorganized by Germany to serve German ends, will be reorganized by her for action against us." In his Paris *Victoire* Mr. Gustave Hervé writes:

"There is still one chance—one only—that will save northern Russia from falling altogether, like the Ukraine, under the yoke of Germany, whose aim is to reestablish the monarchy, and that is for the Allies to go openly to the rescue of those of our Russian friends who refuse to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty. We have only one way of going to their rescue, and that is by obtaining the intervention of Japan, who alone is in a position to aid them quickly through Siberia."

Why is it that the French and many of the influential organs in England are so insistent in their demand that Russia must be saved in spite of herself? Let Dr. Harold Williams answer. He has been the Petrograd correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle* since war was declared. He has seen the revolution accomplished, the failure of the Cadets or Constitutional Democratic party, the collapse of the eloquent Kerensky, and the rise and the riots of the Bolsheviks. This is the opinion of the man on the spot. He writes:

"Allied intervention is absolutely necessary. It is necessary to oppose German expansion eastward. It is necessary to restore to the Russian people liberty of choice and action. It is necessary to prevent Germany's penetration into Asia and her exploitation of the huge resources of the East. The task is urgent. It will soon be too late. Allied intervention is not concerned with internal Russian politics. Our action must be disinterested. Its object must be to help the Russian people as a whole, to protect them against their enemy and ours. We can not dictate forms of government. We can only help the Russian peoples to organize, to express their will, to reestablish the State in the form that best pleases them. We must be disinterested, and, if the movement is wisely organized, we shall meet with little resistance. We shall have the warm sympathy of the bulk of the harassed population, and shall find a host of active supporters rallying joyfully around us."

"Detachments of Allied forces must be brought into Russia through the entrances still available, through Archangel—where intervention would be most immediately effective—through the Caucasus, and through Vladivostok. It so happens that the only ally that can easily throw troops into Russia is Japan. There are certain objections to Japanese intervention. The Russians do not regard the Japanese with the same confidence with which they regard Britain, France, and America. . . . It is not a question of an isolated Japanese movement, but of a united Allied effort."

"Intervention is absolutely necessary. It is good that President Wilson has signified his approval of it in principle, and it is high time to act for every reason, military, political, and humane."

The *London Spectator* is most gratified at President Wilson's declaration that he would not sacrifice "the helpless, friendless Russians" to secure peace, and remarks:

"These, of course, are very critical words, because if Great Britain stands by the United States in this matter, the end of the war may still be a very long way off. It is a grim thought that it may be necessary for war-weary people to go on fighting to save Russia from Germany, when the reflection can hardly be suppressed in the minds of most people that the Bolsheviks let down their Allies disgracefully and have fairly earned their fate. But we are certain that if the question be examined in all its bearings it will be seen that President Wilson is absolutely right, and that both on the ground of morality and the ground of expediency he must be unswervingly supported. In our opinion, he could not have spoken otherwise."

The Russians themselves—even the Bolsheviks—are beginning



A GERMAN JIBE AT JAPAN.

FRANCE (to Jap)—"We want you to look after things over there."
JOHN BULL (to America)—"And we want you to look after him over there."
—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

Manchester *Guardian* puts it, "The French Government remains bitterly hostile to the *de facto* Government of Russia, and it can hardly be doubted that the campaign that is being made in the French press in favor of Japanese intervention against that Government is approved by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Pichon." Among the French papers which have unequivocally supported the policy of speedy intervention are the *Paris Victoire*, the *Gaulois*, the *Journal de Débats*, the *Figaro*, and the *Écho de Paris*, and some of the French statesmen are growing a little bitter at the attitude of America and England on this subject. For example, that brilliant Socialist leader, Mr. Albert Thomas, formerly Minister of Munitions, writes in the *Paris Heure*:

"While the French seem still to be looking for the national forces in Russia to oppose the Bolsheviks, the Americans and English continue to Bolshevize with a vengeance, to Bolshevize unreservedly. President Wilson is still hesitating about offending the Bolsheviks, but all such hesitation must disappear."

The *Paris Temps* says that if the Allies "do not intervene,

to realize just what the Germans mean to do, and the London *Morning Post* writes:

"The hereditary enmity of the Russian to the German is gradually emerging and crystallizing amid the general ferment. Russians of every degree are finding in their common hatred of the invader a nexus of union. The most democratic among them must perceive by this time that there can be no freedom under the German and that their German Socialist comrades have cynically betrayed them to the military autocracy. . . . It is for the friends of Russia to help her to rise again from her intolerable humiliation."

In an editorial entitled "America's Great Opportunity," the London *Daily Mail* supports the views of *The Morning Post* and says:

"The Bolsheviks are realizing that unless the Allies unite to prevent her, Germany will eat up their country bit by bit. These are two very important developments. First, they dispose of the idea, to which America has always been opposed, that Japan or any other of the Allies should undertake single-handed intervention in Siberia. Secondly, they open up the prospect that the Russian people may themselves cooperate with, and even invite the assistance of, the Allies in rescuing Russia from German domination."

"We believe no statesman in the world is so well placed to make the most and the best of these circumstances as President Wilson. Certainly it will be an immense triumph for American diplomacy, and a contribution of the very first moment to the Allied cause, if through his instrumentality Russia and the Allies agree upon and put into force a scheme of action that will save Siberia, and may ultimately save the whole of Russia, from falling under German control."

Instantaneous action is urged by the London *Times*:

"Washington, it is declared, would welcome the opportunity to serve Russia in cooperation with Japan, China, and other Allies. We are sure that all the Allies would welcome such an opportunity, for all of them have refused to hold the Russian people as a whole answerable for the calamities which the folly of the Bolsheviks has brought upon Russia and upon her friends. The invitation has only to come from some body of men qualified to speak for the real Russia—for the millions who are necessarily themselves inarticulate—to be gladly and effectively met. But every hour that the practical help of the Allies is delayed strengthens the German grip on Russian territory and enlarges the area of German penetration. Unless it is given soon the opportunity of giving it at all may be lost for ever."

On the other hand, the Manchester *Guardian* advocates the recognition of the Bolsheviks, and sees in renewed "commercial intercourse" with the Allies a panacea for all the ills of Russia:

"Intervention must be so designed as to carry with it the approval of what is variously described as 'the bulk' of the stablest opinion in Russia' and 'some body of men qualified to speak for the real Russia.' This pursuit of the phantom of 'the real Russia' has had an inexhaustible attraction for certain minds. It is a wraith which they vainly follow. It is anything except the actual Government for the time being, the *de facto* Government, ruling in Russia. The 'real Russia' was not the Kerensky Government, it was not the Councils, it is not the Bolsheviks. Our view, on the contrary, is that the only practicable policy is to recognize the *de facto* Government, to try to understand it, and to work with it so far as we are able. . . .

"We must reopen commercial intercourse with Russia for one thing. How many people realize that, while all Russia is open to German commercial penetration, the Allies are, commercially, utterly sundered from her? This is not only an enormous commercial, it is an enormous political error. Again, the Allies can help Russia in reconstructing her shattered economic fabric, notably in the reorganization of her railways. President Wilson, we believe, has with great wisdom kept the engineers sent for that purpose to Siberia, just before the Bolshevik revolution, conveniently near at Nagasaki. There are other forms of practical aid which will suggest themselves to the Allies, once they seriously set themselves to frame a program of cooperation. For such cooperation Russia, even the Russia of the Bolshevik Government, is rapidly ripening. . . .

"It is for the Russians to determine their own government and for the Allies to accept their determination. The second principle is not to rush too fast, and not to put on the roof before we have builded the foundations."

RUSSIA FROM WITHIN

THREE VETERAN REVOLUTIONARIES, all of them democrats of the democrats, who have proved their devotion to the cause of freedom by a lifetime of service, have come out in violent denunciation of the Bolsheviks, whose rule one of them describes as "a tyranny far worse than the Czar's." All three of them see Russia ground under the German heel. All of them aver that the only hope of Russia's salvation lies in united action on the part of the Allies. The first of the



RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.

—*Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd).

three, Vladimir Burtseff, has just escaped from Russia into Sweden, and is thus described by the London *Daily Chronicle*:

"Mr. Burtseff is an old revolutionary who has spent his whole life in combating the Czar's régime. While a refugee in Paris some years ago he became known to a wide public by his exposure of Azeff and other *agents provocateurs*, who betrayed their revolutionary parties to the police. At the beginning of the war he took up a strongly patriotic pro-Ally attitude, while retaining his hostility to the old régime. He ventured back to Russia; was arrested on arrival and sent to Siberia, being permitted to return only a short time before the Revolution. After the Revolution he actively opposed the antiwar propaganda among the Socialists, and when the Bolsheviks came into power they threw him into the fortress of Peter and Paul, whence he was released only a few weeks ago."

In the Stockholm *Social Demokraten* Mr. Burtseff writes:

"Many of us who were devoted to the cause of liberty, which we knew was the cause for which the Allies were fighting, raised our voices against that weakness which led to the triumph of Bolshevism. On November 3 last General Alexieff, on hearing in a secret committee the report of the War Minister Yershovsky on the disorganization of the Army, cried: 'This is a lunatic asylum.' I published this in my paper, *The Common Cause*, and that night Kerensky had my printing-office confiscated and sealed. It was decided to arrest me, but in the meantime Kerensky was overthrown and the Bolsheviks came into power. Kerensky did not arrest me, but the Bolsheviks did."

"Amazing weakness on the one hand and vindictive purpose on the other completed the ruin of Russia. The Bolsheviks had

a purpose, and they carried it out. My firm conviction is that the Bolsheviks intentionally sold Russia to the Germans in order, at that terrible price, to have liberty to organize the propaganda of Bolshevik anarchy in all countries.

"Russia will have most dearly to pay for the treachery of the Bolsheviks, but for German treachery German Imperialism will have to pay very soon. In the meantime, the Germans are reaping the fruit of their great campaign of disorganization in Russia. They have laid their heavy hand on the occupied territories in the south and west, and their troops are steadily penetrating farther east.

"We revolutionaries longed for the revolution, and believed in it when it came. We must sadly admit now that a revolution in Russia in war-time has so far been a calamity, not only for Russia, but for the whole world. The one hope is that those Russians who believe firmly in liberty will still be able to make common cause with the Allies, and by one great united effort throw off the German yoke. Then the revolution will not have been in vain, and the great ideals for which it stood will be the realized ideals of the world."

Kerensky's Minister of War, Boris Savinkoff, belonged before the revolution to what was then known as the Terrorist wing of the Social Revolutionary party, and is reported to have participated in many political assassinations and repeatedly risked his own life to vindicate his revolutionary principles. In the Moscow *Ruskaya Vedomosti* he recently published a fierce indictment of the Bolsheviks. The *Vedomosti* was at once suppressed and every available copy confiscated. But one number reached the Christiania *Morgenblad*, and so Mr. Savinkoff's damning arraignment of the Bolsheviks has been laid before the tribunal of the world. He writes:

"What have they done with my Russia? It is necessary to be a fanatic or a paid agent to be able seriously to maintain that the international proletariat would help us. Only criminals and lunatics could base a political computation upon such support when Lenine and his coadjutors entirely destroyed Russia's former means and power. The Germans lifted the mailed fist and Lenine instantly gave way, but others commenced howling about the necessity to defend the Fatherland, not only my Russia, but the newly invented Fatherland. Who can believe the men who destroyed the Army and declared that the idea of Fatherland is a prejudice? Who can believe that they would defend Russia? They are impotent. Nor do I believe that they are sincere.

"The Bolsheviks have served Germany, and serve Germany still. It is no secret that Russia is covered with a net of German organizations, and that the Russians who are wishing for the restoration of the Monarchy are working hand in hand with the Germans. It is no secret that many Russians dream of the day on which the Germans will enter Petrograd and German policemen appear in the Nevsky Prospekt. They prefer the devil himself to the Bolsheviks. What have they done with my Russia?

"The Bolsheviks are our national misfortune, but Russia must be saved, not by our enemies, not by German bayonets, but by ourselves. We Russians must again be masters of Russia. It must never be said that we are weak without the Imperial assistance of William and are unable to organize a State. It was not to reach this goal that we sacrificed streams of Russian blood throughout three years, nor was it in order to follow the

program of the Bolsheviks or to stretch out our hand toward the enemy. As sure as it is treason against Russia to compromise with the Bolsheviks, so sure is the agreement with Germany under which we are now living worse treason against Russia. We must not forget that the Russian nation does not die. Sooner or later it will dawn upon the people of Russia what my Russia ought to be, and the treason will never be pardoned. It is an aberration to believe that Nicholas will be able to return."

While Burtseff and Savinkoff deal mainly with the political side of life under the Bolsheviks, that veteran revolutionist, Maxim Gorky, in his paper, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn*, gives

us a quaint picture of a community enjoying "the blessings of ultra-democratic rule." Apparently life in Petrograd to-day is, in Gorky's words, "one long drunken pogrom." He writes:

"The proletariat is the bearer of a new culture.' In these words were incorporated the beautiful dream concerning the triumph of righteousness, reason, and love, the dream of the triumph of man over the beast. In the struggle for the realization of this dream thousands of men of all classes gave up their lives. Now the proletariat is at the helm, he has secured the coveted freedom to labor and create freely.

"For the period of the revolution ten thousand lynchings have already been accounted for. This is how democracy is meting out judgment upon those who have in some way sinned against the new order.

"What effect do these lynchings have upon the rising generation?

"Soldiers are leading a thief who is about to be drowned. He has almost been beaten to death. He is entirely covered with blood. His face is torn and one eye entirely extinguished. The procession is followed by a large assemblage of children. Then the children turn back, dancing and

hopping and shouting: 'He is drowned, he is drowned!'

"And these are our own children, the builders of our future!"

We are next told how Lenine makes political capital out of drunken soldiers' riots:

"For many nights now they have been robbing the wine-cellars. Throngs of infuriated men beat each other over the heads with bottles, cut their hands with the glass, and then wallow like pigs in the mire and blood. Up to this time wine to the value of millions has already been destroyed and many more millions will be lost in the same manner.

"During the days of the progress of drunkenness human beings were shot down like dogs and the cold-blooded destruction of human lives came to be a commonplace daily occurrence. In the newspaper *Pravda* the pogroms of the drunken mobs are written up as the 'provocative acts of the bourgeois'—which is clearly a misrepresentation, the employment of a pretty phrase which can only lead to further bloodshed.

"Where is that which is supposed to be incorporated in the morality of socialism—the new morality?

"I expect that one of our 'realists in politics' will answer me contemptuously with the usual phrase:

"What is it you wish? Do you not realize that this is the revolution?"

"No! I do not recognize the unmistakable signs of the social revolution in this association of zoological instincts. It is a combination of the feelings of our lower selves, without socialism, without the spirit of socialism, without the psychology of socialism."



PEDESTAL FOR THE RUSSIAN STATUE OF LIBERTY.

As Lenine is building it.

—Novy Satirikon (Petrograd).

DROPPING VICTORY FROM THE AIR

ABJECT TERROR REIGNS along the Rhine whenever an Allied air-fleet appears—say the neutral correspondents—to bombard the great war-industrial plants in that region. A veritable exodus has taken place, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* tells us, of all who have money enough to get away. Behind the lines on the Western Front similar qualms are felt, and we know that in the abortive spring drives the assemblage of any considerable body of troops brought a flock of Allied airplanes, like eagles from a cloudless sky, and what they did to those massed formations is better imagined than described. To our boys in the air—the correspondents at the front say—belongs no small share of the credit in stopping each of the German drives. Even now, the Paris papers state that the Allied air-raids are daily increasing in number and having a more and more harassing effect upon the enemy. Writing in the *Écho de Paris*, Marcel Hutin once more reiterates our claim to the unqualified domination of the air. He says:

“The absolute and indisputable mastery of the air to which Mr. Clemenceau testified during his recent visit to the front is greatly to our advantage. Our air service by its mastery imposes its complete will on the German aviation. Let the Germans bombard London or any other city, it does not nevertheless upset our absolute conviction that at the present time the scale is heavily in favor of the Allies. Experts even prophesy that aviation will have the glory of ending the war and of proving to the Germans that they will not be able to realize their aim.”

The French claim to “absolute and indisputable mastery of the air” for themselves and their Allies comes home to us with striking force when we ponder over the following two official reports, selected at random from a pile of French and English papers. Here is the official French report:

“Within the period from May 15 to 18 the French fighting aeroplanes carried out 581 patrols, engaged in 105 duels with the enemy, destroyed 37 German aeroplanes, forced 60 more to land in damaged condition in their own lines, and burned 6 observation balloons.

“During the same time bombardment squadrons dropt 160 tons of bombs on German military establishments, having special regard to enemy aerodromes. On the 16th, a fleet of 75 fighting planes held a wide expanse of air simultaneously, while under their protection other squadrons carried out bombing operations against selected targets. Next day three tons of explosives were dropt on the aviation ground at Cappy, setting fire to the aerodrome sheds. The Germans were powerless to protect

themselves. A solitary German machine which appeared in the air was instantly destroyed.

“Italian and French air-squadrons cooperated with us in a number of these expeditions with remarkable success.”

Turning to the Royal Air Service of Britain, we take this report, also at random, from the London *Daily Chronicle* of May 22:

“Since the beginning of the German offensive, exactly two months ago, one thousand German aeroplanes have been brought down or driven down out of control by us, and more than one thousand tons of bombs have been dropt by us over the enemy's lines.

“On Monday our observation balloons and aeroplanes were again very active. Several long-distance reconnaissances were completed; many successful photos were taken, and much observation work was done in cooperation with our artillery.

“During the day our bombing aeroplanes dropt twenty-two tons of bombs on the enemy's railway-stations, aerodromes, and billets. Enemy scout machines were chiefly employed in attacking our reconnaissance and bombing aeroplanes.

“In air-fighting twelve German aeroplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. One hostile machine was shot down by anti-aircraft gun-fire. Two hostile observation-balloons were also destroyed by us. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

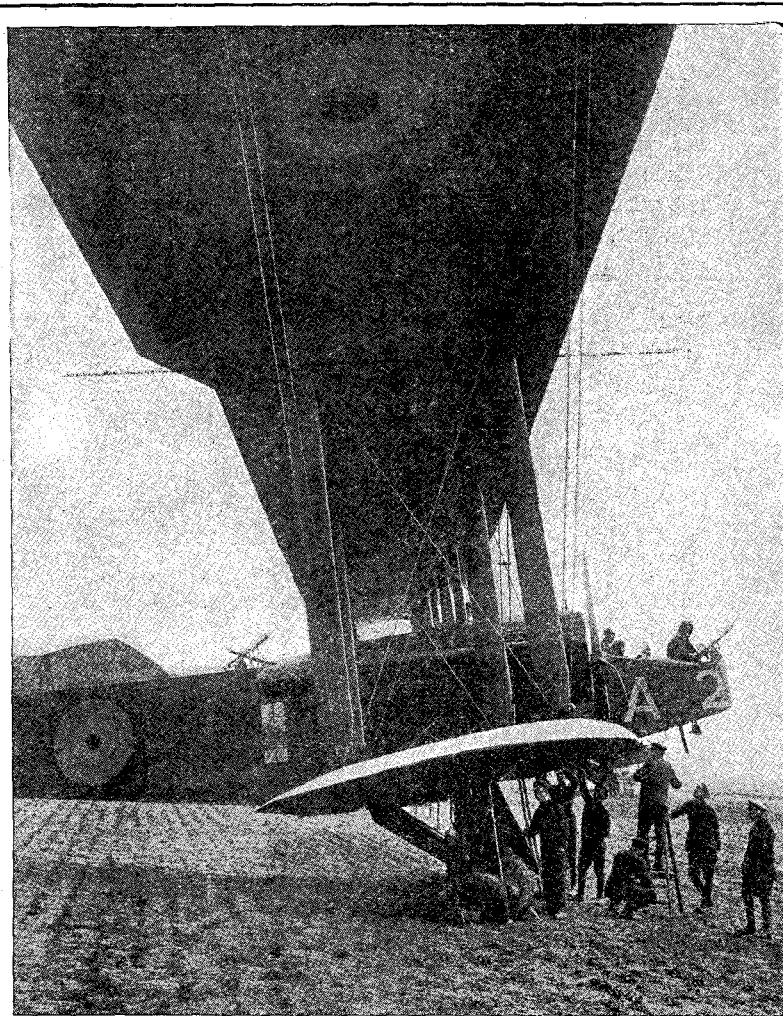
“During the night the aerodromes in the neighborhood of Ghent, Tournai, and St. Quentin, used by the enemy's night bombing ma-

chines, were heavily attacked. A total weight of thirteen tons of bombs was dropt on these targets. Further, four and one-half tons of bombs were dropt by us on the railway stations at Thionville, Metz, and Coblenz, on the Rhine.”

The constant raids of the Allied airmen on the Rhine towns, originally undertaken and still continued as reprisals for the gentle little German habit of bombing defenseless civilians from the air, have raised no small commotion in the press of western Germany. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

“What military advantage have raids like those on numberless little towns in the Black Forest, or what does it matter to us from a military standpoint when, as happened last Thursday, enemy aeroplanes made a blood-bath of the plaza in Karlsruhe? . . . Why should not the belligerents come to an agreement that air-raids should be restricted to the theater of actual military operations?”

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* appears to have forgotten that under international law and all the Hague conventions, belligerents are forbidden to extend their military operations to any but military areas and that civilians and open towns have heretofore been held sacred until the superkultured Hun decided to do away with all that.



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

A HUGE BRITISH BOMBING-PLANE.

It is planes such as these that have done much to render the German drives abortive, and to cripple many munition-plants along the Rhine.

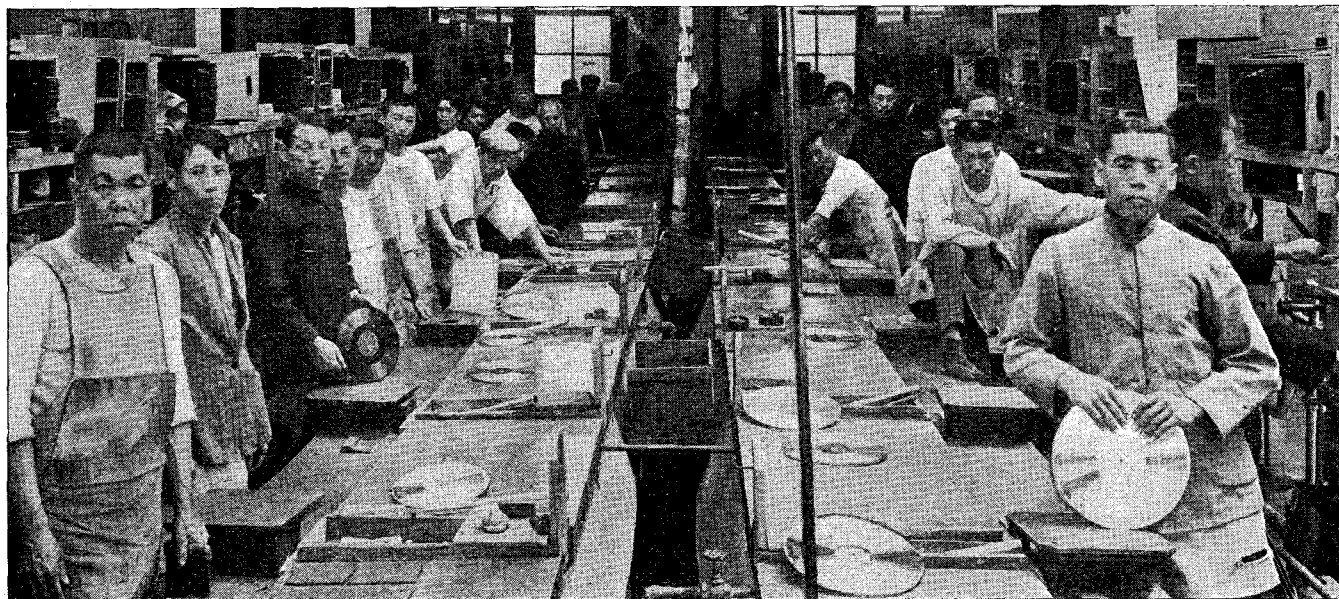
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A JAPANESE WORKSHOP WITH YANKEE WAYS

A SORT OF BINATIONAL FACTORY is described in an article on "Manufacturing in Japan" contributed by Henry Sibley to *The American Machinist* (New York, May 30). It turns out its product with American machines operated on Japanese soil by Japanese workmen, in Japanese conditions, under the direction of American brains. The result, Mr. Sibley says, is satisfactory, but some of the working conditions are different enough from those with which Americans are familiar to warrant extended comment. Japanese labor,

nese labor material to work with. It is extremely difficult to get the Asiatic mind to follow American methods, for the rule in Japan is usually the reverse of that in America. A few observations on this subject may be interesting.

"The Japanese workman does not adapt himself readily to new operations, and accordingly does not get full speed until he has been on one class of work for some time. He is most adept at operations that are duplicated and continued over a long period, and as a result he does not take to new jobs, especially tool-room work. Herein lay one of the greatest obstacles, as in the manufacture of phonographs, records, electric switches,



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

A TOKYO FACTORY WHERE "YANKEE INGENUITY TRANSPLANTED TO JAPANESE SOIL FLOURISHES."

we are informed, lacks the seasoned character of the Occidental and appears to have no initiative. The mind of the Japanese workman does not yet grasp methods of efficiency, and he must be employed a long time on a certain class of work before he shows any speed. The fact, however, that Japanese can follow American methods and bring results even when these methods are directly contrary to their own instincts and training, is certainly noteworthy. Mr. Sibley tells us:

"Yankee ingenuity transplanted to Japanese soil flourishes. The Japanese possess little creative genius, but they are imitative and, to a certain extent, adaptable, and under the direct guidance of a capable Yankee mind they have accomplished very satisfactory results. This has been demonstrated in the rapid expansion and prosperity of the Nipponophone Company, Limited, near Yokyo, where five hundred Japanese workmen are manufacturing high-grade products in true American fashion under the sole direction of one of our compatriots, J. A. Rabbitt, and Mr. Rabbitt, by the way, hails from that section of the old U. S. A. where mechanical and industrial geniuses are born—New England.

"Briefly, this organization began manufacturing phonographs in a little stone shop 30 by 60 feet and grew to its present proportions in three years. It was organized and financed largely by American residents of Japan, who had sufficient faith in introducing American methods into a plant to be operated entirely by Japanese workmen to invest substantial sums. But the credit for the success of the venture is due to General Manager Rabbitt, for he encountered many unusual obstacles in the way of effecting complete organization.

"In the first place, he had the very crude and very raw Japa-

and stamped-metal products much intricate tool design is required, particularly of dies and punches.

"In the installation of a cost system the taking of time-study records presented uncommon phases. For instance, in making these records Japanese workmen invariably speed up for all they are worth, whereas in America the workmen, sensibly or perversely, do just the opposite. Then, after the time study has been taken and the instruction-sheets compiled, Mr. Rabbitt found difficulty in getting the men to follow instructions step by step even after they were shown it was to their pecuniary advantage to do so."

When a Japanese makes excess pay on piece-work, we are told, he simply takes a day off and spends it. The bonus system must, therefore, be used with caution, and most firms hold back extra pay until the holiday season. The apprentice system is a failure, for Japanese boys like to move about, as do the few girls that are employed. The best Japanese workers are the engineers trained in the imperial universities. In general, men with military training have a keener sense of responsibility and discipline and make more efficient workers than those without this training. We read further:

"In the matter of equipment of this Japanese-American plant it is natural that American-made machines should predominate. In fact, there are very few others, excepting a number of small Japanese turret lathes for the short-legged Japanese workmen. . . .

"Japanese-built machines have not been found satisfactory. They are not built accurately, and Mr. Rabbitt states that he has yet to find a native machine with bearings constructed

throughout to equal the standard American practise. It is true that some makers give a great deal of attention to headstock bearings, but they neglect countershafts or other parts of equipment, which they do not consider important.

"To install American machines, even before the war, was a costly initial investment, because of the import duty and transportation, and even then the manufacturer had to anticipate his needs a year or two ahead of time because of lengthy deliveries. All material, too, with the exception of brass and copper, is imported, and by the time it is delivered to the consumer the cost is considerable. The capacity of the plant is 1,500,000 records and about 18,000 phonographs annually, the latter ranging in price from 15 yen to 150 yen (\$7.50 to \$75), with the popular model at 25 yen. As many as 80,000 steel needles have been made in a day.

"It is not, however, the output that is so impressive, but the fact that five hundred Japanese are working in effective co-operation along American lines and following a system that has been diametrically opposed to the methods and precedent that had been instilled into them for centuries. The plant is the most prominent organization of its kind in Japan, and Yankee force is behind it."

THE SHOTGUN IN MODERN WAR

PRESS DISPATCHES state that the operations of American troops in France have been greatly furthered by the effectiveness of a trench shotgun which sprays an area nine feet wide and three feet high, and will perforate a two-inch board at 100 yards. The resulting spray of lead is said to have been most disconcerting to the enemy. Commenting on these facts, George W. Peek writes in a recent press bulletin of the National Sports Syndicate:

"Our great Home Guard of trap- and field-shooters must have experienced a thrill of pride when, on a recent occasion, dispatches from 'over there' told how the chokebore had gone 'over the top' and given a wonderful and deadly account of itself.

"Nobly has trap-shooting lived up to its title, 'The Patriotic Sport,' for, from a harmless, clean, and invigorating pastime it can at once be converted into an appalling factor of destruction which, backed by American determination and withering accuracy, becomes a creature for the most cock-sure and fanatical despot to conjure with.

"From time to time the trap-shooters of the United States have heard vague rumors of some more or less authentic stories of the important part the shotgun was playing in the training of our boys in certain cantonments. How they were being taught by experts to break flying targets and otherwise becoming familiar with a weapon that would 'shoot where they looked' with a rapidity of execution which could be accomplished with no other type of gun. And hearing these stories, the trap-shooter who, perforce of years, is compelled to remain at home has contented himself with a play of the imagination which pictured each target an enemy and increased his scores accordingly.

"What interesting reading it would be for the followers of the sport of trap-shooting if they could know all that is going on wherein their pet firearm takes a front rank. Conditions, of course, must for the time make this impossible, but one day it will be chronicled on history's pages and stand alone, a glorified chapter.

"As the trap-shooter in civil life is most familiar with the regulation load of 3 drams of powder and 1¼ ounces of 7½ chilled shot, he will naturally be interested in the loads used by some of our boys preparatory to going over and planting them where they will do the most good.

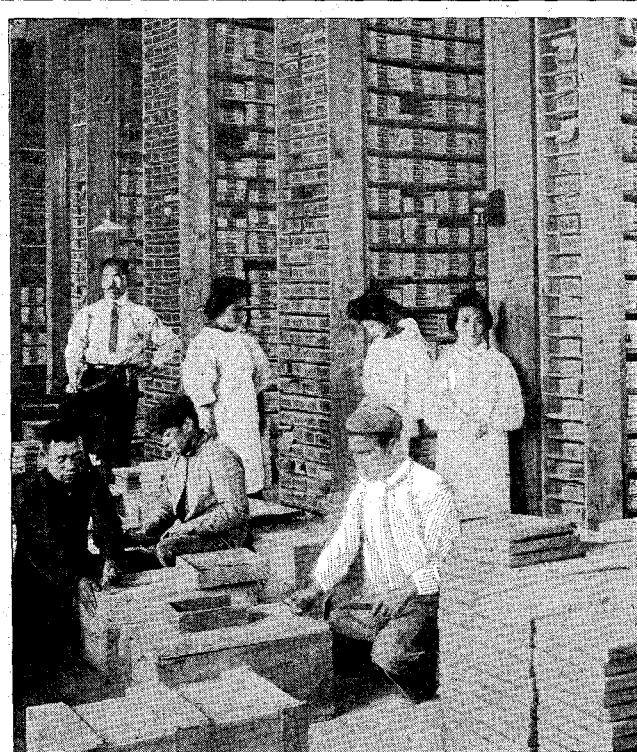
"The regulation business load, then, is 3¼ drams of smokeless powder, 1 ounce of No. 8 buckshot (Western size), 20 to the load. These guns are repeaters. The scene is a big cantonment. Each Sammy has already had his schooling at the traps, shooting at the animated clay target. To-day he is faced by as near the real thing as he will get before he crosses the water. The shooters are lined up in a trench and ordered to fill the magazines of their guns. Forty-five yards in front of them a row of manikin targets is automatically raised and left exposed for eight seconds.

"Brother Trap-shooter, those manikins are riddled. The magazines are recharged, and this time, at seventy yards, 'the enemy' again shows himself for eight seconds, only to be dis-

patched with the same thoroughness. Finally, at one hundred yards, the manikins appear, there is a rapid-fire reception, and, tho scattered, 30 per cent. of the shot find their mark and not a manikin escapes.

"It is interesting to note that in all these demonstrations the shooters had emptied their magazines before the expiration of the allotted eight seconds.

"Thus does trap-shooting as a sport stand in a class by itself,



PACKING AND SHIPPING PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

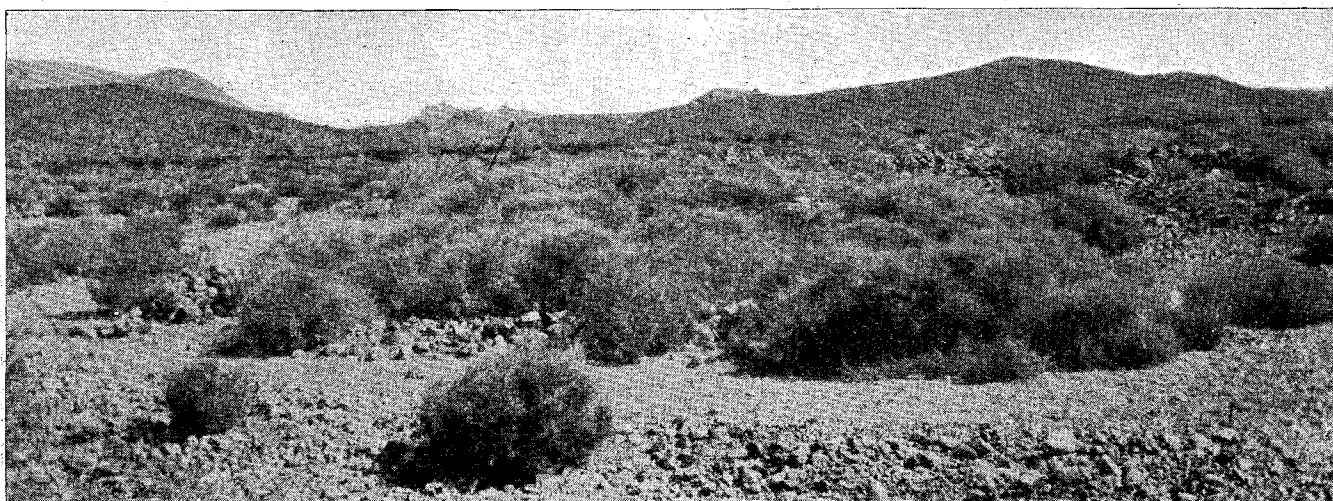
Made by five hundred Japanese who "are working in effective cooperation along American lines and following a system that has been diametrically opposed to the methods and precedent that had been instilled into them for centuries."

for, in time of need, it can do its bit in a manner to shake any morale, and it is up to you of the Home Guard to create and instruct new shooters, bearing in mind the while that every beginner at the traps may be called upon, for the safety of democracy, to point the chokebore, and point it right."

BEWARE OF RETIRING—To old men who are thinking of retiring from active business, Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of *The Medical Critic and Guide* (New York, June), gives the celebrated advice once tendered by *Punch* "to young people about to marry," namely, "Don't"! The counsel often given to those of advancing years, even by physicians, to take things "easier," to give up this and give up that—in short, to lead a dull, empty, vegetative existence, is unqualifiedly bad, Dr. Robinson thinks, altho, of course, there are exceptions and special cases. He writes:

"An old man with a very high blood-pressure—i.e., high for his age—should not engage in business which is likely to cause him great excitement and throw him in fits of anger; and a man who is showing symptoms of senile dementia should not be entrusted with important affairs; but, generally speaking, there is no reason why a man should give up his work, or narrow the circle of his interests, merely because he has celebrated the seventieth or eightieth anniversary of his birthday. The general condition of the man, his fitness, should be the criterion, and not his age in years. We all know that some people at sixty are actually older than some are at seventy or eighty.

"The advice to old men to retire has sometimes, if followed, very disastrous consequences. A man of seventy or eighty is attending to his profession or business in a satisfactory manner, and he feels well. Suddenly he decides or is advised to retire and take things 'easy' for the rest of his days. He does—and in



Illustrations by courtesy of the United States Geological Survey.

THE ONLY SPRING FOR A DISTANCE OF TEN MILES IS HIDDEN IN THIS BRUSH.

But the United States Geological Survey is marking the watering-places of the desert lands, so that the traveler need not suffer from thirst.

a few weeks or months that man is a physical or mental wreck and ruin. As long as he kept up his mental interests, he was all right. A sudden change, a sudden vacuum, I might say, perhaps the pernicious subconscious feeling that now it is all over for him—all that contributed to the disaster. And it is not the physical change so much as the mental that is the important factor. I, for one, am sure that mental activity, mental interest, has a life-prolonging influence, because mental activity stimulates many, if not all, of our vital processes. It is not mental work that ever kills; it is worry that does it, and even its baneful influence has been greatly exaggerated. We know of octogenarians whose lives have been one round of trouble."

SIGN-POSTS FOR THE THIRSTY IN THE DESERT

THE MOST VALUABLE THING in any given region is apt to be that which is hardest to obtain there. In deserts, without any doubt, it is water. And next to the life-giving fluid itself, the desert traveler values any indications of where he will be able to find it—its direction, its distance, its character. The existence or non-existence of such indications often spells life or death to him. About a year ago Congress began the work of supplementing the few signs that nature affords by sprinkling the desert regions of the Southwest with printed sign-boards, telling of the nearest water. Moreover, it is mapping the watering-places and improving them. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made as a starter, and within a few weeks after it became available, we are told by Director George Otis Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, in *The Mining and Oil Bulletin* (Los Angeles, May), that bureau of the Government had four outfits, each in charge of a geologist, at work in the hottest, driest, sandiest, and least explored part of the desert region. By the middle of March, when the field work for the present fiscal year was completed, more than 60,000 square miles of the region had been mapped, examined, and sign-posted. We read:

"The region that has been covered lies in southern California and southwestern Arizona. In California it includes the Colorado Desert, the Mohave Desert, the southern part of Death Valley, and adjacent regions. In Arizona it includes the little-known and sparsely settled region west of Tucson and Phoenix and south of Wickenburg and Parker. It was selected not only because of its aridity, but also because of the strategic importance of obtaining information on the water-supplies along the 350 miles of our national frontier, which it includes. . . .

"The geologists are now in Washington preparing maps that will show practically every watering-place in the region and the roads leading to these watering-places. These maps will be

published in a series of guides which will contain descriptions of the routes, detailed information regarding each watering-place, tables of distances between watering-places, and analyses of the water. These guides will cover not merely the principal roads, but are especially designed to give information regarding the watering-places in the less frequented regions remote from the main routes."

The work was placed in charge of geologists, so that not only should existing watering-places be located and marked, but an intelligent understanding of the water-supplies below the surface should be obtained. Thus, after the guides are completed, water-supply papers will be published which will discuss in a comprehensive manner the water-resources of the region. To quote further:

"Many interesting episodes in connection with the field-work could be related if space were available. At various times there were break-downs in remote sections, involving extraordinary exertion and some hardships. A rather romantic event was the planting of sign-posts in the vicinity of the Tinajas Altas, along the Mexican border, in Arizona, where between three hundred and four hundred persons once perished by thirst. It may be somewhat of a surprise to people in the East, and possibly to some in the West, to learn that Death Valley, whose unsavory name and reputation give it a certain terrifying notoriety throughout the country, contains large springs which afforded excellent swimming to the Survey party that was in the valley last January.

"The entire region, that is so arid as to require guides to watering-places and sign-posts directing to these watering-places, comprises a fan-shaped area covering approximately 570,000 square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the country. The handle of the fan is in southern California; one side is formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains; the other side extends 800 miles along the Mexican border; while the outer edge is traced by a line extending from eastern Oregon, through Salt Lake City and Santa Fé, to the mouth of Pecos River. The highly developed coastal section of southern California is situated, so to speak, at the handle of the fan, and the railroads and automobile highways that extend eastward and north-eastward from this section may be regarded as the ribs of the huge fan.

"This region is by no means devoid of natural resources or human activity. It contains prosperous cities, fertile agricultural districts, forest-clad mountains, a large aggregate number of watering-places, rich mines, and an unknown wealth of mineral deposits yet to be discovered and exploited. But the localities that have water-supplies comprise widely separated cases in a vast expanse of silent, changeless, unproductive desert whose most impressive feature is its great distances and whose chief evidences of human occupation are the long, long roads that lead from one watering-place to another. To him who has become acquainted with the region it has a peculiar fascination and no serious dangers, but for the stranger who

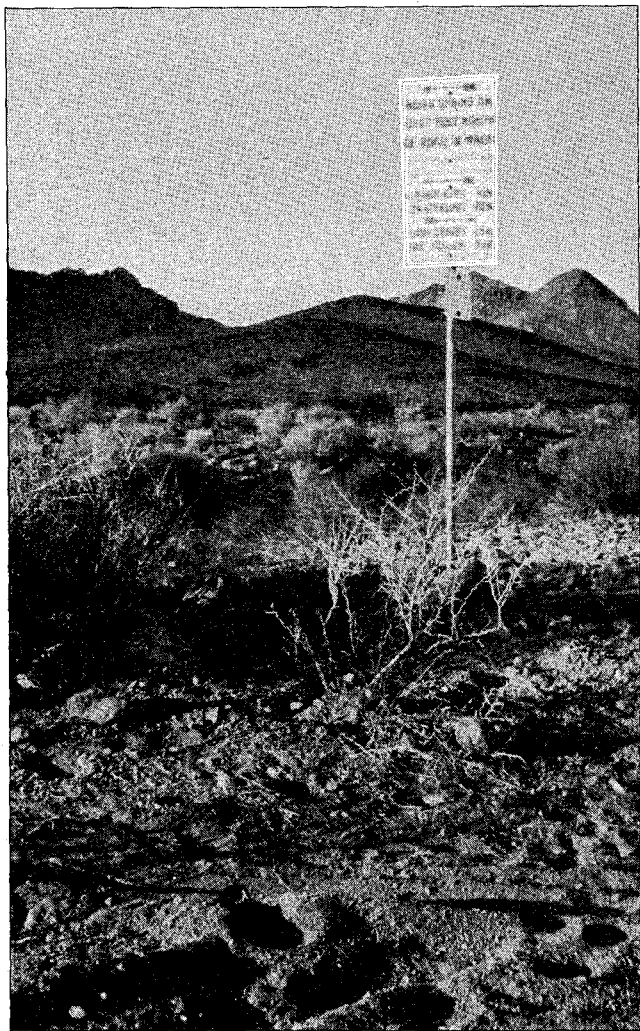
penetrates it without adequate information it forever contains the stern possibility of perishing by thirst. In the last few years travel in the region has been greatly increased through the use of automobiles, and this has accordingly increased the need for maps and guides to watering-places.

"The large amount of work that has been accomplished in the last year was made possible by using a considerable sum from the regular appropriation for the investigation of water resources, in addition to the appropriation of \$10,000 for desert watering-places. This was justified by the fact that the reconnaissance has yielded a large amount of valuable data on ground-water conditions.

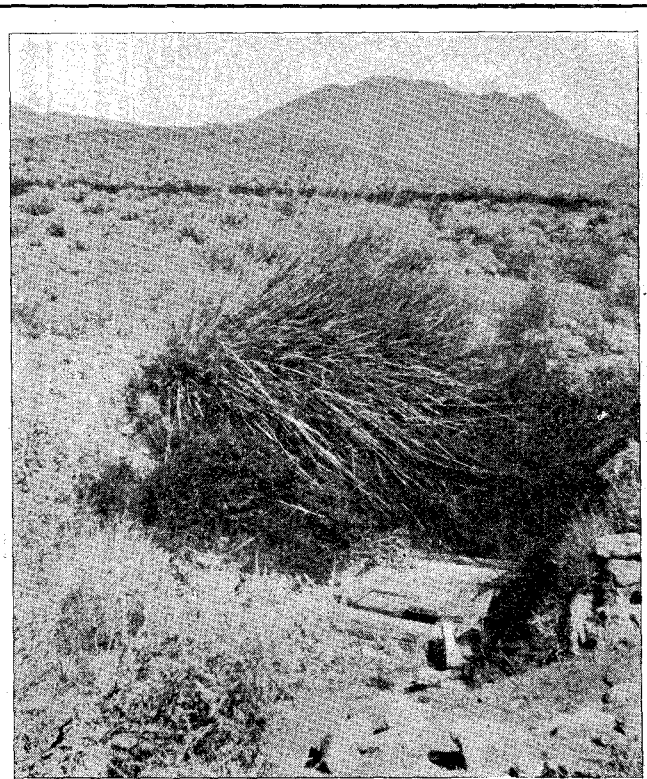
"On the basis of the work already done it is estimated that the rest of the region of 570,000 square miles can be covered, after the manner of this year's work, for \$100,000, which is only about \$8 per township. Obviously the results will be very large for the expenditure involved, and it is highly desirable, as soon as possible, to carry the project to completion. After the region has been covered by the Survey and the setting of sign-posts, the Government ought to undertake the systematic development of new watering-places."

WILLING THE HEART TO BEAT FASTER

ALTHO THE HEART is not classed as a voluntary muscle, tales appear from time to time about prodigies who have their heart-beats, and therefore their pulse-rates, under the control of their wills, just as we all have the act of breathing, which is normally involuntary. These stories, or at least some of them, have been investigated and substantiated. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 11) tells us that there are thirteen authenticated records of persons with this peculiarity. As these



THIS SIGN TELLS WHERE THE SPRING IS.



THE HIDDEN SPRING—A CLOSE VIEW.

run back only to 1872, the probability is that the ability to control the heart-beat, tho rare, has always been present in a few individuals. The acceleration, we are told, is as distinctly the result of an act of will-power as lifting the hand or nodding the head, altho it may be difficult for the subject to tell just how he does it. As a matter of fact, no one who is not an anatomist can explain just how he performs any voluntary act. Says the writer:

"The newest case, in the person of a skilled observer, has been carefully studied with a view to ascertaining the nature of the mechanism of acceleration. In the instance of Favill, acceleration begins almost immediately after the subject has willed it to begin, and as soon as one second after the command is given by the observer. The acceleration does not reach its maximum at once, several beats occurring before the high mark is attained. The degree of acceleration is greater the stronger the impulse and the fresher the condition of the subject. The greatest acceleration recalled was an instance in which the pulse-rate rose from 104 to 200, this paroxysm lasting for thirty seconds. According to the subject, it seems impossible to describe the sensations attending the production of the acceleration any more than one can describe the conscious effort in voluntary movement of the arm. With the onset of the tachycardia there is a feeling of 'fulness' or tingling over the whole body. A mild exhilaration follows in a few seconds, and moderate fatigue results if the paroxysm is induced several times successively, or for any period longer than a very few seconds. The acceleration is dependent on a distinct effort of the will, and the strain is as tiring as that produced by holding up a heavy weight; it is not a succession of efforts, but one that is continuous. Distinct relief is felt with the cessation of the acceleration.

"The physiologic investigation of this subject showed that with the onset of the acceleration there is no apparent change in the situation of the 'pacemaker'—that collection of peculiar muscular tissue in intimate relation to the nerves entering the heart, and from which the normal beat is now believed to arise. The changes in the electrocardiographic deflections during the acceleration are those that are known to occur when the sympathetic nerves are stimulated experimentally. The ability to accelerate the rate of the heart-beats persists after the suppression of vagus action by atropin. The evidence available suggests that the voluntary increase of the heart-rate is the result, in great part at least, of the action of the accelerator nerve mechanism, and that it is not due solely or chiefly to the withdrawal of vagal action."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

GARBAGE UTILIZATION

PREPARE TO HURL GARBAGE AT HUNS." Such was the head-line which mystified the readers of a newspaper one day. Going further, they discovered that the project under discussion was not quite what they were anticipating.

And yet that head-line was not without justification. The garbage accumulating every day in the cities of this country may not only assist in the conduct of the war, it may actually have much to do with the projectiles hurled by our fighting forces.

In fact, adequate utilization of garbage can play so extensive a part in winning the war that the matter deserves the most careful consideration, not only from municipalities and small communities, but from homes and individuals. And such consideration it has too seldom received. In fact, a good many people have taken the absurd point of view that garbage is something beneath the attention of any really nice person, and ought never to be even mentioned in polite conversation. They are on a plane with those who, with affected delicacy, refer to a skunk as a "wood-pussy."

And there are many others like the woman, who, upon being questioned, replied: "Garbage? All I know or care about garbage is that it's something to be removed from my premises as quickly as possible. It's none of my business what happens to it after that."

And yet it is her business, just as it is everybody's business nowadays not to let slide anything which might be made useful.

And how is garbage to be made useful?

QUANTITY—One must start with the understanding that garbage, as it is discussed here, includes all refuse accumulations of animal or vegetable matter connected with man's food. A pea-pod or scrap of fat which can not be used—both are garbage.

Few people have any idea of the vast bulk of garbage produced in one city—let alone the whole country—in one year. They realize vaguely that the amount is large, but only statistics indicate how large. Take Washington, D. C., for example. Its population up to this year was around 350,000. Yet the garbage collected per year amounted to over 50,000 tons, or something like 285 pounds per capita. For the whole country the sum total is so large as to be fairly staggering.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL—One can readily understand, therefore, why foresighted towns and cities have rebelled at the thought of all this possible waste becoming actual waste. That is the reason for the various methods of garbage disposal which preserve for man's benefit what may be made useful. Burying garbage, or dumping it at sea, does not do this; neither does incineration, that is, burning it in special plants.

That is why, in these war days, when every sort of waste is so unpardonable, the methods of disposing of garbage by reduction and feeding assume special importance.

REDUCTION—The animal and vegetable accumulations which we call garbage divide naturally into moisture and solid matter. And this solid matter may be still further classified as garbage grease and tankage. Tankage, so called, is the solid residue remaining when the water, the grease, and the water-soluble portions of garbage have been eliminated. This tankage contains nitrogen, potash, phosphate of lime, and other elements, which is why it becomes valuable as fertilizer. The grease is used in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and in soap-making. Thus the

separation by this process of "reduction" into grease and tankage gives garbage special functions of usefulness which it could not possess otherwise.

Reduction processes vary in their exact details. In one case the garbage is cooked with live steam. Then the water is pressed out and the fat in that is removed by skimming. The fat which still remains in the solid portions is extracted by gasoline. Another method consists in first drying the garbage, and then treating it with gasoline to extract the fat. By a third method the garbage is actually cooked in a solvent such as gasoline.

Such complicated processes can hardly be described in so brief a space, but this will hint the manner in which garbage is transformed from refuse food to the usefulness of fertilizers and commercial greases.

ACTUAL VALUES—And just what is the practical value of such fertilizers and greases?

A partial answer may be found in the fact that in twenty-nine cities (with a combined population of something over 18,000,000 people), where there are garbage-utilization plants, the grease extraction will produce 10,000,000 pounds of nitroglycerin, that is, sufficient for the powder charge of something like 16,000,000 of the French 75-mm. shells. (It is this fact that suggested to the head-line writer the gratifying figure of a garbage barrage against the Hun.) The fatty acids will help make about 200,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap. And the tankage will suffice to put back into the soil the nitrogen and other elements extracted by 8,000,000 bushels of wheat.

It is equally true, unfortunately, that twenty-four other cities (with a combined population above 5,000,000) which are not utilizing their garbage are missing their chance to produce 4,400,000 pounds of nitroglycerin, 40,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap, and an amount of fertilizer elements sufficient to raise 3,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Cities like those should remember that this is war-time, and should turn their lost opportunities to future achievement.

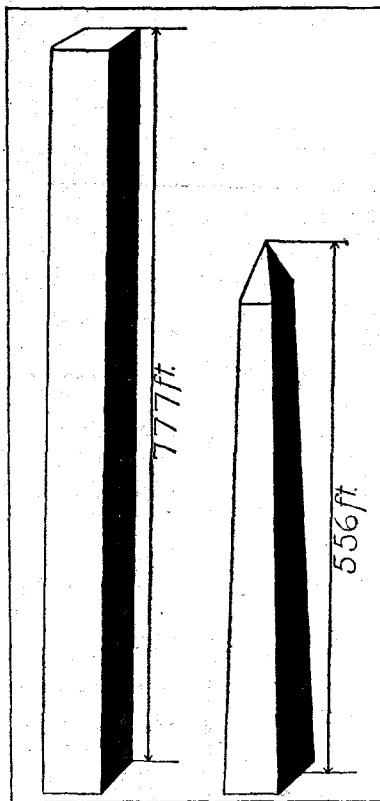
FEEDING—Then there is the other, and simpler, method of garbage disposal. That is by feeding it to hogs.

Many a boy, who has never been near a city has all his life regarded the family garbage as something quite easily disposed of by giving it to the pig or pigs. They thrived on it and the garbage was disposed of. What could be simpler?

For precisely those same two reasons garbage has come to be recognized as a valuable hog feed. In fact, one ton of the table and kitchen refuse, which is by some considered valueless, will produce 100 pounds of firm, first-quality pork.

THE NEED OF PERSONAL CARE—As long as persons are so careless as to let such foreign substances as waste paper, tin cans, and broken crockery and glass get into their garbage, it can never reach its full usefulness. Hogs are not reckoned fastidious, but even they can hardly thrive on a diet which contains broken electric-light bulbs and phonograph needles. Yet people are continually throwing such things in with their garbage—and never even realizing they have erred.

In the end it all comes down—as does everything else in war-time—to the necessity of wide-spread individual effort. It is only by such effort that large war-problems are to be solved. And the matter of garbage utilization is such a problem, for it concerns the salvage of valuable resources—for industry and food—which might otherwise be lost.



GARBAGE. 87,012 cubic yards. MONUMENT. 39,010 cubic yards.

The garbage annually collected in Washington, D.C., would make a pile 221 feet higher than the Washington Monument, and higher still if it tapered like the monument.

LETTERS - AND - ART

ORPEN'S OFFICIAL WAR-PICTURES

THE PROFESSIONAL PAINTERS, like the professional poets, have had to take back seats in the treatment of war. By professional painters, of course, we mean those who get their inspiration second hand and paint the war from hearsay and not from personal experience. The war-pictures of the yearly Royal Academy are for the most part examples of this sort. Enduring records of the war will probably be those painted on the field of battle, and it is significant that those who are doing the official art for the British nation are not those whose work is most conspicuous on the Academy walls, but those who figure as the advanced men—Nevinson, John, Bone, and Orpen. They are not quite like the poets celebrated in Mr. E. B. Osborn's volume, "The Muse in Arms," for their art was not awakened by their experience in battle; they were already painters when the war began; but they have recorded nothing of war that they have not seen with their own eyes. Mr. Orpen, the Irish painter, is now showing in London, under the direction of the Ministry of Information, the 125 canvases that he painted at the Front, and the London *Times* speaks of them as "a remarkable collection of vivid and realistic impressions of many phases of battle-field activity and the devastation of war." The newspapers are shy of heaping up praise on Mr. Orpen, nor can they be discourteously critical, since the artist has made a gift of his entire collection to the nation, so they choose a safer course of saying little. *The Morning Post*, however, is not so successful in concealing its displeasure, and we read in its columns:

"Artists are more and more surrendering their independence to the puff preliminary of agents in advance, such as, for instance, that 'prodigy of learning,' Mr. Arnold Bennett, who will 'under command' write about anything or anybody, even if the act be a 'piece of confounded cheek,' as he himself says of his own introduction to 'William Orpen at the Front.' This acknowledgment, however, is not due to modesty on Mr. Bennett's part. It is really as much a form of self-commendation as is his megaphonic praise of Mr. Orpen, which reminds us of the chough whose white bill was so long praised that she was left with 'ne'er a flying quill.' At the end of his eulogy Mr. Bennett must have been light-headed with the feathers from Mr. Orpen's green helmet. Of Mr. Bennett's flattery a small sample will be sufficient. 'War is monotonous,' he declares, 'for all men except Mr. Orpen. He has found, not six subjects, but sixty, a hundred and sixty, innumerable subjects.' This statement violates decorum, as Macaulay might have said. As a matter of fact, Mr. Orpen has found only himself—and he made that

discovery long before he went to the Western Front as an artist. His work produced in France adds to our knowledge of himself, but nothing to our knowledge of war—nothing, that is, of its psychology, of its profoundly spiritual or emotional significance, or even healthy humor. Indeed, some may find a note of levity in the representations of dead Germans and of skulls at Messrs.

Agnew's, Bond Street, and a hint of melodrama in the impressions à la Daumier, James Pryde, or the early Italians. And what is one to think or say of 'The Refugee'? Mr. Bennett is silent, tho in the last paragraph of his preface he indicates where the answer may be obtained. He asks us to examine the three self-portraits of the artist 'to get a more intimate notion of the artist's idiosyncrasy, of his own personal way of savoring life.' And we learn from these canvases how Mr. Orpen looks in a green helmet and a fur jacket; that he, with feminine interest, likes to see himself in a mirror; that he uses 'toile Serbe,' and that he quickens his favorite beverage of the moment with *eau de Seltz* or some other effervescent excitement. These portraits also show what many former paintings by him have shown, that Mr. Orpen is a brilliant craftsman. That is all their content—and his best efforts are ever those unvexed by Shavian thought, those into which his keen eyes have refracted the subtleties of character in men and objects that give vitality and charm to drawings like 'Le Sars: F. E. Crashed,' 'Heavy Gun, near Arras,' 'German Prisoners

by the Roadside,' and 'The Bapaume Road.' The portraits are in his usual manner; that of Field-Marshal Haig has a curious resemblance to the 'Kaiser.'"

All of this would seem a trifle ungracious in respect to a free gift. The embarrassment of the situation seems to arise from the fact that the artist's work was not expected to be a gift. Lord Beaverbrook opened the exhibition of Mr. Orpen's paintings in London by paying the artist a graceful compliment for his remarkable gift. The London papers thus reproduce his tribute:

"Major Orpen went out to France with the consent of Sir John Cowans, and under the direction of the department now known—to the speaker, at all events—as the Ministry of Information. It was distinctly understood that Major Orpen was to own the work which he did at the front, the department merely having vested in it the right of reproduction—a right which they have freely used. At the end of two years Major Orpen comes back, and then it appears that he intends to present the whole collection to the nation. That is a very remarkable decision. Many artists have presented or bequeathed pictures to the nation, but I believe this is the first occasion on which an artist has given all the results of two years' labor—given them up quite freely and as a matter of course. I am sure that there will be in the hearts of all a really profound and lasting sense of gratitude and obligation to Major Orpen."



MR. ORPEN "READY TO START."

Like the Carnegie Institute picture, the painter here shows himself as in a mirror with his accessories for the moment in the foreground.

POSTERS TO SWEEP THE UNITED STATES

FOUR CLASSES OF PEOPLE may compete for prizes offered for the best posters to speed up ship-building. Most individuals may find themselves in two of these classifications, so they have two chances at prizes. The first class of contestants embraces "any one a citizen of the United States"; the second only soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States, officers and enlisted men; the third, "workers in ship-building plants and in plants whose output is con-



"BOMBING AT NIGHT."

This group, by William Orpen, shows a scene near the front during an enemy air-raid. Something of the same psychological interest was shown in a British Royal Academy picture representing a group that had taken refuge in the subway.

nected with ship-building"; and fourth, pupils in high and graded schools in the United States and its possessions. Mr. Charles M. Schwab looks for "punch" in these posters with confidence that "it will sweep the nation with electric speed." His enthusiasm for the competition, as he told a writer in the *New York Sun*, arose from the fact that "it gives to every man of artistic sense and ready pencil the opportunity to render distinguished service in this mighty war we are waging for humanity." He is quoted further:

"It doesn't matter a bit how far beyond the draft age he may be, or how big his family, how poor his health or feeble his arm. If he catches the right inspiration and can translate it tellingly into pictorial form he will wield a weapon of tremendous power in the great cause to which our nation is pledged.

"When I say 'tremendous' I mean all that the adjective implies. No intelligent, sane man will question the vital power of inspiring pictures. Call them cartoons, posters, or whatever you will, they have been stirring the souls of men and mobilizing the forces of justice and patriotism in this country from the days of our national infancy.

"The orator, no matter how gifted, knows that the real thrill of his words is in great measure limited to the range of his voice. You must hear oratory to feel it fully.

"But the picture that points a great truth or sounds a call to patriotic service knows no limitations.

"Let the competitors in this Poster Competition put the 'punch' into their work and it will sweep the nation with electric speed.

"It will do more than that. These pictures, calling us to steadfast loyalty and heroic sacrifice, will carry inspiration to our fighting men at the front. These pictures will put fresh courage into every man who fights for the flag, whether he is battling with good American steel in the form of bullets and bayonets or is shaping the same steel and wood and concrete into ships for the great merchant navy that will make our victory certain."

One caution is uttered by Mr. Matlack Price, chairman of the board of judges, who says that "posters which are based on the German commercial art idea have no place in an American poster contest." His caution is expanded in the pamphlet distributed as a guide to competitors in the Ship Poster Competition and called "How to Put in Patriotic Posters the Stuff That Makes People Stop—Look—Act!" But he deals first with something to be left out:

"The hour is at hand when the art of this country can and must be emancipated from the influence of German technique.

"The issue is a clean-cut one, and of vital importance.

"German methods in commercial art have gained an alarming foothold in the schools, both public and private, throughout the country. And it requires no stretch of the imagination to see, in the promotion of German art by German agents, a part of the far-reaching and insidious propaganda which was intended to popularize all things German until the time was ripe for material conquests.

"The following announcement appeared on the cover of a circular describing an exhibition of German commercial art, sent on tour to libraries and schools throughout the country by a German company with offices in New York:

"Exhibition of German Commercial Art and Its Influence upon American Advertising."

"The exhibition was opened in New York, February 4, 1915, with an address by Dr. Heinrich Albert, Privy Councillor of the German Department of the Interior. Dr. Albert will be remembered as one of the first of Germany's most notorious spies to be deported from this country.

"Art has been said to be universal—a possession of no one nation. This is true of real art, of the works of great ancient and modern masters. To exclude such art, or jealously to claim national possession of it, would be deplorably petty.

"But the type of 'German art' to which I refer will be found, upon critical examination, not to be art at all. It is merely a way of doing things—in other words, a technique. And as a technique it is neither desirable in and of itself, nor in light of the fact that its imitation must inevitably be regarded by its promoters as the successful culmination of their extensive and systematic propaganda.

"Before the war this country was being flooded with specimens of German commercial art. Students took to it readily and unthinkingly, because masses of heavy opaque color cover up bad drawing, and crude, violent color-schemes distract the eye from poor line, faulty composition, and even from absence of idea."

Competitors will find all necessary information in regard to the time and place of submitting their work in the rules printed below:

1. The competition will close on July 25, 1918. No entries received after that date will be considered.
2. All citizens of the United States are eligible.
3. The medium in which entries are executed is entirely optional with the competitor. Pen and ink, chalk, oil, water-color, etc., may be used.
4. Text matter, or wording on any entry, is left to the competitor.
5. The United States Shipping Board flag enclosed should appear in reasonable size and in colors indicated, red, white, and blue, where colors are used, otherwise in black and white.
6. Competitors may submit as many designs as desired for any class. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
7. All entries must be delivered, charges prepaid, and should be sent carefully packed, but without frames or glass.
8. All entries are sent at owner's risk. The committee assumes no responsibility, but will exercise all reasonable care in handling the entries.
9. All entries are to be addressed: United States Shipping Board Poster Competition, care of the *New York Sun*, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
10. The enclosed entry blank, properly filled out, must be attached on the back of each entry, in the upper left-hand corner. Additional blanks will be furnished upon request.
11. All entries which are awarded prizes thereby become the property of the United States Shipping Board.
12. All entries not awarded prizes will be returned charges collect if so stated on the entry blank, but it is understood to be the privilege of the United States Shipping Board to select desirable entries for exhibition purposes, and that those so chosen may be retained as long as is advantageous.

ENLISTING BAEDEKER IN THE ARMY

PEOPLE WHO FONDLY HOPE that foreign travel is not an extinct pleasure may look into an indefinite future for its resumption. But such people ought to consider now that their one-time guide, counselor, and friend—Herr Baedeker—will be of little use to them. Just at present, however, he can be of special use to the United States Army, and people who own these little red books dealing with western Europe should send them at once to the public libraries which gather up books for our fighting men. It is desired to equip all the transports with guides to the countries to which the armies are destined, so as to aid our soldiers in familiarizing themselves with the lands where their activities are to be employed. Another consideration which will make it easier to part with these once valued companions will be the fact, pointed out by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, that "one can not imagine anybody but a German reading a new after-the-war edition of Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland,' his 'Northern Italy,' or 'Northern France' or 'Paris.'" It goes without saying that "the grisly hypocrisy of anything that Baedeker printed about the effects of war in these devastated regions would be obvious to any one." We now hear that a combination of two well-known French and English publishers is planning the complete extinction of Baedeker. It is not denied that the Macmillans in England and the Hachettes in France will have to get up early in the morning to beat the two grandsons of the original Baedeker, yet one fact speaks in their favor:

"The emotional attitude toward a new Baedeker's 'Handbook to Belgium,' which might easily be a sacrilege, will no doubt help the new publishers, but they have left nothing to chance, it appears, since they expect to produce their new guide-books under the direction of the Muirheads, one of whom, James F. Muirhead, has been for a generation the English editor of the Baedeker handbooks of travel, and the editor, indeed, who wrote the American Baedeker which appeared under the title, 'The United States, with an Excursion into Mexico,' in 1893. However, that the thing that Karl Baedeker, the humble little bookseller of Coblenz, born at Essen in 1801, did when he published his first 'Handbook for Belgium and Holland,' in 1839, was somewhat revolutionary is shown in the fact that his name, like Dr. Guillotin and Captain Boycott, has become a common noun used to describe a guide-book in essence and fact, and even in French became a verb as well as a noun."

Mr. Harvey M. Watts, the writer of the *Ledger* article, reminds a lazy world of another appropriation which the Germans made and to which the easy-going methods of non-Germans readily succumbed:

"The early Baedekers were based very frankly on an imitation of the practical guide-books in English, published by the famous house of Murray, who began their career as publishers of guide-books by issuing a 'Handbook for Holland, Belgium, and North Germany' in 1836. . . . It was John Murray, 3d, the son of the famous publisher, John Murray, 2d, the friend of Scott and Byron and the patron of the literary world of England in the early nineteenth century, who urged his father to go into the guide-book business after young Murray had found his tour

of the Continent in 1829 had been somewhat stale and unprofitable because of the wretchedness of the guide-books of the period. And it was by reason of the equally annoying experience of Karl Baedeker when, as a young man, he made the usual year's tour of the German university students and found that the guide-books, while filled with flowery descriptions, told you nothing of the actual conditions of travel nor of the places or inns where the weary and footsore travelers could find rest and refreshment, that led him to follow in Murray's footsteps.

"Karl Baedeker was so impressed with this that when he became a publisher on his own account in Coblenz, in 1827, he at once published a guide-book by Professor Klein, a 'Handbook



A HOWITZER IN ACTION.

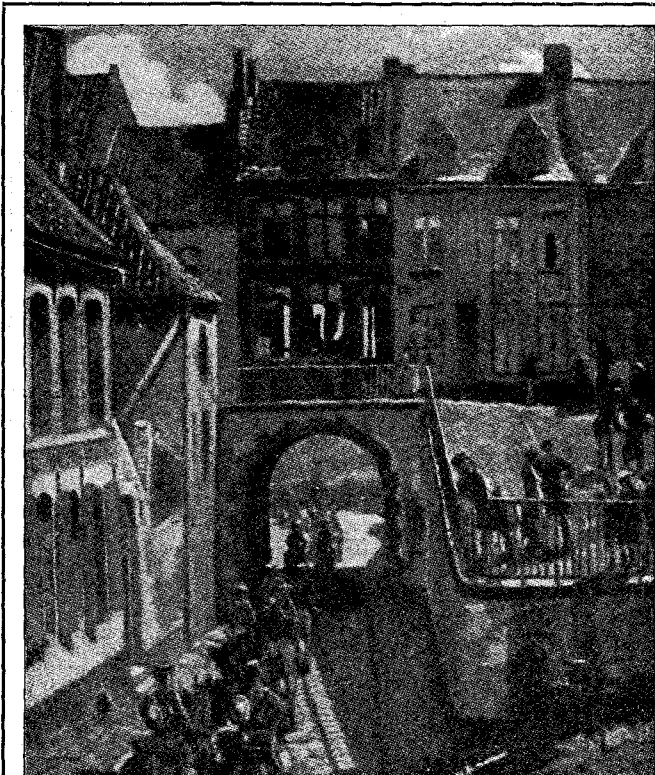
With its crew stripped to the waist for their arduous work. One of Mr. Orpen's new war-canvases, in which *The Morning Post* finds a hint of melodrama.

of the Rhine for Hurried Travelers.' This was a wretched sort of work with a great deal of cheap rhetoric and cheap illustrations. But the second and third editions of Professor Klein's 'Rhine' were edited by Baedeker and reveal more concern for facts than fancy; more regard for lodgings than legends. Then, when the 'Handbook for Germany' came out in 1842, tho he still acknowledged his indebtedness to Murray's guides as his model, and took over the red cover from the Murray guide, at the same time Baedeker had developed along his own lines, and from that time on until he died, in 1859, the original Karl stuck very closely to the idea that the traveler wanted to know about accommodations in hotels first and scenery afterward. This was a new note that made the Baedeker a new kind of guide-book and the distinction between guide-books which do not pretend to be literary works of travel or manuals of art, but which are capable of giving a high service to an intelligent public of moderate means that wishes to travel conveniently, grew as the years went by as the Baedekers developed a type of manual with which we are all familiar and which has proved a friend in need in many remote parts of the earth as well as in the very centers of civilization themselves. . . .

"Tho the Baedekers tended to deal with facts, not impressions, the later Baedekers were prefaced with elaborate articles dealing with the arts and civilization of the country described. These were impersonal, tho sometimes a note of condescension was obvious, as, for instance, in the more or less amusing 'General Hints' with which the United States Baedeker was prefaced in 1893, reading in part as follows: 'The first requisites for the enjoyment of a tour in the United States are an absence of prejudice and a willingness to accommodate oneself to the customs of the country.'"

A NEW ATROCITY

WHATEVER THE MOTIVE, the Kaiser thinks the time now ripe for a new German edition of Shakespeare, and we are informed that it will be as sumptuous as other things ordered by the Kaiser. To the outside world there is a puzzling doubt why the present is a propitious time. France has not been diverted by war from building two magnificent bridges or completing a new Paris subway, but she has craved no addition to her intellectual life from Germany.



AT CASSEL: THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE
PASSING TO THE YPRES SALIENT.

Mr. Orpen pictures modern action against an ancient background.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* hazards the suggestion that "Gerhart Hauptmann, a dramatist himself, who is to write an introduction to the new edition, has theories to expound flattering to the Germans and humiliating to the English." If it is too much to suppose the Kaiser could so far leave himself out of the enterprise, it might be imagined that he "wishes to pose as an admirer of literature irrespective of its origin." The *Ledger* dismisses the notion that he is simply "moved by a magnanimous impulse toward his hated enemies." Philadelphia takes the report rather seriously anyway, probably feeling a sort of proprietorship in the bard's reputation, since it was the home of Horace Howard Furness, the greatest of American Shakespearean scholars. So *The Inquirer* of that city dips in also with speculation and comment:

"Kaiser Wilhelm has stopt long enough in his career of blood to order printed a new and sumptuous edition of the works of Shakespeare in German translation. The Germans have already appropriated Shakespeare. They insist that his mind was wholly Teutonic, that most of his best ideas came from German sources, and in any event no one has understood him so well as those who are now trying to destroy civilization. They point to Goethe and other commentators as being the best critics of the Shakespearean poetry and drama, which, to their minds, is enough to make them claim the Bard of All Time as their own. It is quite in line with all German psychology.

"The trouble with much German criticism of Shakespeare is that it tries to make out Shakespeare as meaning something totally different from what his words manifestly imply. They read philosophy and history and the philosophy of history, and they insert psychology and hypothesis into his dramas in a way that would have driven the author to despair.

"Many in England and this country have for a time followed the lead of German commentators only to abandon it. What all sane men now understand is that in preparing his dramas Shakespeare was most interested in giving his Tudor audiences a good story. That was so important that without it the drama was a failure. Upon his plot he placed poetic embellishments and intellectual ideas such as the world never before nor since has known and which are as far removed from German stupidity as day is from night.

"It won't do, Kaiser Wilhelm. Shakespeare is not for you nor yours, especially as he had a vision of the good, the true, and the beautiful in life, while your thoughts are turned only to the uttermost depths of Hell."

Whether it is prophetic vision that has descended upon the writer of "Post Impressions" in the New York *Evening Post*, or mere perverseness, at any rate Mr. Simeon Strunsky gives us an engaging picture of a German school engaged in a lesson taken possibly from the prospective edition. A biography of Shakespeare is evoked from a member of the class, one Fritz Meyer, who reads, we will suppose, out of Herr Hauptmann's introduction:

"FRITZ (reading): 'Wilhelm Schalksbard was born in Strafehart-am-Ofen, in the *Grafthum* of Warwickschir, famous as the principal stopping-off place between Kansas and the former London. He married Anna Hasenpfefer and ran away to London, now Wilhelmshaven. On his German side he was a genius and on his English side something of a vagabond. For a while he made a living by holding horses in front of the theaters, whence, as shown by the great Sigmund Freud, the poet's pathetic revelation of his own experiences in his old age, crying, 'A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.'"

"TEACHER (wiping his eyes): 'Famös, thou Fritz thou, famös! Proceed also.'

"FRITZ (proceeding also): 'He spent his leisure time in the Magdeburg Tavern in company with other poets of the same nationality, von Janssen, Mehrlach, Grün, and Weber, and wrote "Hamlet" and about thirty-nine other plays, but died a respectable citizen at Strafehart. He was long neglected in England, but was taken up by us Germans, with our national predilection for picking up other people's things. He stands in the front rank of our great poets with Goethe, Dantzig Alighieri, Weregild (familarly known as Vergil), and the blind poet Heimer, who used to go about the countryside playing on our national instrument the harp, as perfected by Jeremiah O'Leary, himself a celebrated wandering minstrel.'"

Another pupil, Otto Müller, turns out a dunce and passes a bad examination in that he fails to translate appearances into German realities. His one success is made in discovering that the principal characters in "Hamlet" are *Rosencrantz* and *Guildestern*, and not *Hamlet*, as "the all too common and by ignorant people accepted impression is." Other questions baffle him:

"TEACHER: 'Now name one play with a villain as the leading character.'

"OTTO: "'Merry Wives of Windau," and *Sir Hugh Evans*, described as a "Welsh parson."

"TEACHER: 'Gott strafe Lloyd George; also the other George, the Fifth. And what is it that has made the "Midsummer Night's Dream" so famous yet?'

"OTTO: 'Mendelssohn.'

"TEACHER: 'Thou hast a head, thou Otto. And whom do you remember in "As You Like It"?'

"OTTO: 'Lots of people. There's *Karl*, a wrestler; he is thrown by *Orlando*.'

"TEACHER: 'Dummkopf! There are things not to be spoken. Gott strafe Italien! And too?'

"OTTO: 'A lord who sings very prettily. I think they call him *Amiens*.'

"TEACHER: 'Imbecile yet! Do not mention that name.'"

The teacher finally elicits several instances of text-corruption, one from the "Merchant of Venedig":

"*Nerissa*: How like you the young German, the Duke of Saxony's nephew?

"*Portia*: Very vilely in the morning, when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk.

It has been shown by Professor Gänsenschmalz that *Nerissa* is wrong; that it indeed should be 'the young Englishman, the Duke of Sussex's nephew.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

REEDUCATING THE CRIPPLED SOLDIER

THE WRONG KIND OF REPAYMENT is to give money to the crippled soldier. The debt we owe him can not be paid by money, and so convinced has our Government become that this is the fact that a new magazine called *Carry On* (Washington) has just appeared whose purpose is to teach us how to pay our debt. "America owes these men more than charity," says the *New York Tribune*; "it owes them a chance for life—for an existence of action, usefulness, self-reliance, contentment. It owes them places in our national life, and those places not of beggars on the street-corners nor of pensioners waiting in idleness for the end." In the first number of *Carry On* one of our naval officers, Capt. Arthur H. Samuels, answers the question put by a New York business man: "After the war if a cripple stops me on the street and asks for help how can I tell whether he is a real veteran or just an impostor? Of course I always want to give something to the boys who went over the top. Will they wear a button to show that they've been soldiers?" The answer may seem hard to sentimental souls, but it contains the essence of genuine charity. "Any man who stops you and asks for alms is a beggar, whether he was in the war or not. No buttons or insignia will be necessary." Here, says Captain Samuels, is the very root of reconstruction:

"Thousands of men and women everywhere are puzzled over the same thing, for the public does not yet understand the distinction between the cripple who can make good if he wants to and the beggar who could make good but doesn't want to.

"The gap is wide; and one of the most difficult and vital tasks confronting the Government and the other forces involved in the problem is to reconstruct the public attitude; to destroy utterly the worn-out notion about the cripple and to teach the new.

"Picture a soldier who has lost both legs walking—he will walk—into the president's office of an industrial plant, where he is received cordially and with honor.

"It happened in the Toul sector," he says, 'about a year and a half ago, and it was nine months before I was discharged from the hospital with these artificial legs. But early in the game I made up my mind to make good. I couldn't go back to rail-roading—I used to be a conductor—so I decided to take up stenography and typewriting. The Government gave me a fine course, everything I needed. I am qualified to hold down a secretarial job, and I need one right now. I can't afford to be idle.'

"The president, who really admired his caller, listened politely. He liked the man's personality. He reached for his check-book.

"We are proud of men like you," he said as he wrote, 'and you deserve to succeed. Here's fifty dollars. I'm sorry I haven't a position open. Good luck to you! You deserve success.'

"Now, the ex-soldier was human and he accepted the money. He shouldn't have done so. But he is not the one to be blamed. The president, unwittingly, did a vicious thing by offering it to him, and every man or woman who gives alms but not opportunity to the disabled man—soldier, sailor, or civilian—is an enemy of reconstruction. One gift of money that is not actually earned may utterly stifle the ambition of a handicapped man.

"Business men must be told this again and again. The American public must know that their Government has provided a fair compensation and insurance for the wounded, which, with vocational training, provide our returned soldiers and sailors with adequate means to reenter civil life. There is a general appreciation of the fact that our men will not be turned loose and allowed to drift as after former wars, but it is natural that a subject so new and complicated has got to be explained, iterated, and reiterated."

The new attitude toward the crippled soldier is one of the most important of the new conceptions of social responsibility come

into being by reason of the war. This statement by Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie is the motto of his present activities as director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York. This school, recently established through the gift of Jeremiah Milbank, is the first specialized trade-school in the United States for handicapped men. It is probably only the forerunner of similar ones to be established in all great centers



WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.

—Briggs in *Carry On* (Washington).

in the country. Tho there are few demands as yet for the rehabilitation of men crippled by the war, yet industry has furnished some and the institution has under way classes in the making of artificial limbs, oxyacetylene welding, printing, and mechanical drafting. In addition it operates an employment bureau. In a brochure on "Reconstructing the Crippled Soldier," Mr. McMurtrie observes that the present need of every possible unit of productivity will make it impossible for nations, as in the past, to support in idleness thousands of crippled men. His pamphlet shows how "the return to useful labor benefits the cripple even more than it does the State." We read:

"Tho a disabled man may be prevented by his handicap from returning to the occupation in which he was previously employed, it has been found that even the most seriously crippled can be trained for other trades, at which they can earn the full standard wage. The soldier who has lost a leg must be prepared for a job in which hands and arms are the principal requirements; the man who lacks an arm must be fitted for a position in which the use of a single hand suffices. It is entirely possible to choose work suited to the individual disabilities, tho the choice is an expert matter indeed.

"This process of training adults for a new trade the French

have termed 'reeducation,' and the word was so expressive that it was immediately adopted by the British and Italians, and bids fair soon to become familiar on this side of the Atlantic.

"When the soldier comes through an amputation operation he is in a state of pretty complete discouragement regarding his future. When he finds that he has still something ahead of him, that he can even go back to a regular job, the transformation is amazing. 'Recalled to life' is the phrase used by the English Pensions Ministry in describing the process.

"In the future cripples will be considered in a different light than in the past—no longer as helpless, but as able—tho their handicap may require careful selection of the occupation in which they are to engage, and, perhaps, some special training preparatory to it. In the light of the demonstrated possibilities one European writer puts it strikingly, 'There are no more cripples!'"

Our neighbors across the northern border undertook the problem early. The Military Hospitals Commission charged itself with responsibility for all phases of rehabilitation of disabled soldiers. Mr. McMurtrie writes:

"At some points the Commission has built training-shops in connection with convalescent hospitals; at others it provides instruction in cooperation with provincial or local trade-schools, agricultural colleges, or the Y. M. C. A. Reeducation has reached its greatest efficiency in the west, and notably in Alberta, this being largely accounted for by an early start at the job. So many of the early enlistments were from the west that, in consequence, the first contingents of disabled men returned to the same section."

The reeducation efforts in France, England, and Italy sprang, oddly enough, from a Belgian source. A trade-school for maimed men already existed in Charleroi, in the province of Hainaut, before the war. This city was in the path of the German invasion and was destroyed along with other good works. The seed, however, was scattered, but not destroyed:

"The director of the Charleroi school, Mr. Azer Basèque, turned up at Lyons, in France, just about the time the mayor of that city was trying to reconcile the desperate local need for labor with the number of returned soldiers, lacking an arm or leg but otherwise healthy and strong, who were sunning themselves in the streets and waiting for something to turn up.

These men could not be found jobs, because they were not trained for those which their physical handicap would permit them to fill.

"The Mayor of Lyons, Mr. Édouard Herriot, is one of the most picturesque figures in France. Besides his municipal office, he is the youngest member of the national Senate. With the needs of the maimed soldiers on his mind, he found at hand the formula to solve the problem. With Mr. Basèque, of Charleroi, as an expert ally, he founded the first French training-school for war-cripples. This institution, now known as the 'École Joffre,' has since become famous; its example and success have stimulated the foundation of many similar schools in other cities throughout France. Its growth has been steady, and the school now has an agricultural branch at Tourvielle, a suburb of Lyons."

The picture of Mr. Michael J. Dowling presents an object lesson for those who may emerge from the war with the loss of limb or eyesight. Mr. Dowling, says *Carry On*, was caught thirty-five years ago in a fierce Minnesota blizzard and froze his feet and hands so that amputation was necessary. "He absolutely refused to become a public charge," but was assisted in securing an education. His after-career has apparently not been impeded in any way by his disabilities.

WHERE THE Y. M. C. A. MONEY GOES

IN THE SPRING DRIVE of the Germans on the Western Front one-fourth of the 850 Y. M. C. A. huts fell into their hands. From its fund of over thirty-seven million collected last year the Association will replace these huts. But this loss alone will help to impress the necessity of ample giving to the hundred-million fund that the Association plans to raise the coming fall. They are confident in the faith that "the American nation is behind them," and that, they say, "should not only cheer us, but increase the sense of the burden of responsibility." What has been done already will be a source of incentive to past givers. Some interesting phases of the Y. M. C. A. work were given out by Dr. John R. Mott, the general secretary at the annual meeting of the National War-Work Council. An abstract of the statement embraces these details:

"From May 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, the Y. M. C. A. distributed among the American expeditionary forces 115,135,500 cigarettes, 9,913,000 cigars, 2,040,000 packages of chewing-gum, and 30,000,000 cans of preserved fruit.

"In addition to these the Y. M. C. A. had shipped thousands of tons of biscuits, cocoa, coffee, flour, cough-drops, chocolate, sugar, jam, etc.

"Athletic goods by the ton were sent over, also 1,000,000 feet of motion-picture film with projecting machines.

"Up to March 31 this year, the Y. M. C. A. had sent 2,138 men and 202 women overseas for work in the war-zone, as well as appointing 2,989 secretaries to home cantonments and camps. To house this force, 538 huts were built in training-camps in this country at a cost of \$3,934,481.75, with an operating expense of \$4,333,385.67. In the war-zone 505 centers had been built or leased outside of Paris, while twelve buildings were used in the French capital."

Dr. Mott gives a cheering picture of our boys as he got it from the man charged with the responsibility of their welfare:

"I had luncheon recently with General Pershing, and with great eagerness he ventured to say that, in his judgment, not in the history of mankind has there been a body of men averaging higher in personality and character, going forward on a more important errand and animated by purer motives or higher principles. I wish the whole American people could have looked into his eyes and have heard his vibrating voice as he spoke with such intimate knowledge and conviction."

Aix-les-Bains, in the south of France, is sometimes called "America's Blighty," because it is here in the rest-camp that the boys get something nearest like home:

"A man is given seven days' leave at the end of every four months. This time is not allowed to accumulate. So these men will not be allowed to get home for their vacations. What a godsend it is that the Y. M. C. A., in cooperation with the Government, is placing at their disposal for those days everything that is best in American life—everything in the way of recreation and inspiration and everything in the way of nerving the men for the great ordeal to which they return!"

Germany and Austria, which were served by our Y. M. C. A. before we entered the war, have now attempted to ban this work in Russia, so Dr. Mott reveals.



A MAN WHO BELIEVES IN REEDUCATION.

After losing an arm and both legs, Michael J. Dowling, of Minnesota, educated himself, and is now a bank president and director of other enterprises

BRIBERY IN BUSINESS

BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS have been importuned by the Federal Trade Commission to enact legislation against commercial bribery. The evil complained of is in the nature of "bribes taking the form of commissions for alleged services, of gratuities and entertainments of various sorts, and of so-called loans." The excuse for this practise is its "necessity in order to keep even" or "because others do it." According to the "Recommendations" of the Commission, which *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) reprints, "fourteen States at present have laws prohibiting such practises, but they fail to reach the root of the evil and eradicate it—in fact, are practically dead letters." The practise has been condemned, so the Commission asserts, "alike by business men, legislators, and courts, including among the business men those who have finally resorted to it in self-defense in competing with less scrupulous rivals or in selling to concerns whose employees have extorted commissions under threats to destroy or disapprove goods submitted to them for test." "The Recommendations" further recite:

"How prevalent the practise is and how great the need of legislation seems to be are illustrated by the statement of one man of prominence in an industry who welcomed the proceedings of the Commission destined to destroy the practise with this statement:

"From an experience of thirty years in the industry, I don't believe that there is a single house in it that has not had to pay bribes to hold old business or to obtain new business. Bribery is inherently dishonest and tends to dishonesty and is unfair to competitors and customers, and I don't believe it ever will be stopt until made a crime by the United States Government."

"How thoroughly insidious this practise has become may be illustrated by two experiences of representatives of the Commission. In one case an employee frankly stated that he was 'entitled to 10 per cent. and any one who demands more is a grafter.' Another was so fully imbued with the justice of his claim that he desired the representative of the Commission to assist him in enforcing the collection of an unpaid so-called 'commission.'"

"Corrupt employees having the power to spoil and disapprove materials have been able to bid one salesman against another until in many cases they have extorted secret commission, so-called, as large as 20 per cent. of the value of the goods sold."

"The Commission feels that the stamping out of commercial bribery is one necessary step to the preservation of free, open, and fair competition, and to that end respectfully urges that such legislation should prohibit not only the giving and offering, but the acceptance and solicitation, of any gift or other consideration by an employee as an inducement or reward for doing any act in relation to his employer's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favor or disfavor to any person in relation to his principals' or employers' affairs or business."

"In order to prevent a resort to a common method of corruption it is recommended that the law should also prohibit the giving of any such gifts or other considerations to members of the agent's or employee's family or to any other person for his use or benefit, direct or indirect."

"The facts disclosed by the Commission's investigation lead to the conclusion that present laws are not fully effective. While the practise is clearly *per se* an unfair method of competition, and while the Commission is acting and proposes to continue to act under the Federal Trade Commission Act as to cases brought to its attention, yet, because of the secret nature of the conspiracies which are for the mutual advantage of all the parties engaging in it, it is believed that a strong Federal enactment against the practise, striking at each person participating, both givers and recipients, coupled perhaps with immunity to the first informant, may aid greatly in stamping out the vicious practise."

The Chronicle, in its editorial comment, does not find any new facts disclosed in the report of the Commission. It looks upon the whole thing as "an abominable corruption"; but it questions if the proposed remedy would cure it:

"The proposed remedy is objectionable. The communication says that 'a strong Federal enactment against the practise, striking at each person participating, both givers and recipients, coupled perhaps with immunity to the first informant, may aid

greatly in stamping out the vicious practise,' and adds that this is for Congress. . . . Congress undoubtedly has the power to remove such obstruction from the path of the interstate competitor.' But if 'fourteen States have statutes striking at the practise and yet it tends to grow,' as the Commission says, why should efficacy be expected from an act of Congress? 'When competition crosses State lines State statutes with respect to trade practises are not actively enforced,' adds the Commission. Here it is again; abundant statutes and lax enforcement, and so more statutes are suggested. Better turn energy toward enforcement, utilizing publicity as a deterrent, for if detection can be evaded under State law it can be under any other. Strive also to raise the standard of commercial morality and the notion of good trade policy by agitation among merchants. No law has curative powers."

OUTLIVED PURITANISM

FORTY YEARS have brought a change in the public view of what is sacrilegious in dramatic representations. The *San Francisco Chronicle* notes that the presence in that city of the actor, Mr. James O'Neil, presenting a play dealing with the Prodigal Son enforces the fact of our changed viewpoints and gives an interesting verification of *Hamlet's* remark that the actors are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the time":

"This actor, one of the best of the 'old guard,' was once arrested in San Francisco because he did what was subsequently done in at least two plays and which has been suggested in many others—he presented the rôle of the Savior on the stage. Reverently it was done by him, as would be expected of an actor of refined sensibilities and of an ardent religious nature and deep faith. But the public rose, and the 'star' and his supporting company, together with David Belasco, Lewis Morrison, and other notables of stageland, were haled before Judge Morrison, and most of them were fined for violating an ordinance which provided that no public performance of any play, at which admittance was charged, would be permitted if such play disclosed religious incidents."

"And so the passion-play, by Salmi Morse, in 1879, brought the wrath of a large portion of San Francisco about the heads of the principals and the producers."

"Later, the passion-play was taken to New York, where it was enjoined before ever it reached a stage presentation, and its author, Salmi Morse, in disappointment and chagrin, committed suicide."

"James O'Neil, disgusted with the treatment accorded the religious play in San Francisco, did not interest himself in the New York plans for its presentation, and the episode, so far as he was concerned, ended."

"How different it is nowadays. Plays presenting the Savior in the garments of conventional society have been praised for the lofty and spiritual quality of their appeal. 'The Servant in the House' and the 'Passing of the Third Floor Back' are but two of such dramas, written in the highest fervor of spiritual zeal."

"Indeed, the play in which James O'Neil is now appearing in this city is a rendering of the Biblical story of the Prodigal Son. Like the Morse passion-play, it finds its rhetorical as well as its spiritual inspiration in the King James version of the Bible. Not the slightest whisper of adverse criticism is urged against it. On the contrary, its enterprising producers seek and secure for their play the written indorsement of the clergy—Catholic and Protestant alike."

"As a brief chronicler of the times, James O'Neil might have much to say about the change in public opinion concerning religious drama. He asserts that he would go many miles to witness such a reverent and beautiful production of the passion-play as that which was offered in 1879, and he also asserts his belief that, just as the Oberammergau presentations of the passion-play are of deep spiritual influence, so might that have been which was condemned at the Grand Opera-house nearly forty years ago. Perhaps the general public, whose passions were so easily raised in the consideration of sacred things, might now greet with religious reverence just such a performance as that which Salmi Morse sought to give, and died of grief because he was not permitted."

"Perhaps as the spiritual truths of the Christian religion are more deeply and soundly comprehended and its characters emerge from the hazy characteristics of a mere fetish there becomes a correspondingly clear vision of their intimate importance to the relations of every-day life."

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CURRENT POETRY

TWO war-workers, in very different spheres, inspire Amelia Josephine Burr to song. In her "Silver Trumpet" (George H. Doran, New York) she gives us a vivid pen-portrait of a broken-hearted father moving men to mirth that he may gain the money to care for the wounded soldiers of Scotland, to whom he has devoted his life since his son was killed at the Front. This is what she says of that great artist in comedy, Harry Lauder:

HARRY LAUDER

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

He stood behind the footlights and he set the crowd a-laughing

With the same old crooning chuckle that we loved in other years,

And only those who knew could guess the grief behind the daffing—

But for those who knew, the laughter had a secret salt of tears.

Then at last he came out in his grass-green coat and bonnet,

With his gaudy tartans colored like a garden in the sun,

The same quaint little figure—but a different face was on it

When he sang us of the laddies that fought and won.

A face lined hard with furrows where the plow of pain had driven,

Blue eyes that had grown shadow-set through many a sleepless night.

The face of one who more than life ungrudgingly had given,

Who called on us to do as well—and, ah, we owned his right!

We saw in him the Fiery Cross of Scotland, charred and gory,

And the spirits burned within us to the challenge that he gave,

For the player was a prophet as he spoke his people's glory—

"We're a wee land, and a puir land, but, by God, we're brave!"

The head of our armies in France is a war-worker of a different order and not much given to sentiment. Yet he remembers our ancient debt to France and recalled it at the tomb of Lafayette. Here is the poem the incident inspired:

PERSHING AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

They knew they were fighting our war. As the months grew to years

Their men and their women had watched through their blood and their tears

For a sign that we knew, we who could not have come to be free

Without France, long ago. And at last from the threatening sea

The stars of our strength on the eyes of their weariness rose

And he stood among them, the sorrow-strong hero we chose

To carry our flag to the tomb of that Frenchman whose name

A man of our country could once more pronounce without shame.

What crown of rich words would he set for all time on this day?

The past and the future were listening what he would say—

Only this, from the white-flaming heart of a passion austere,

Only this—ah, but France understood! "Lafayette, we are here."

Another of the great figures of the war—the President—moves Katharine Lee Bates in her new book, "The Retinue" (Dutton, New York), to urge us to uphold his hands in these critical days. Here is her message:

OUR PRESIDENT

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

God help him! Ay, and let us help him, too,
Help him with our one hundred million minds

Molded to loyalty, so that he finds
The faith of the Republic pulsing through
All clashes of opinion, faith still true
To its divine young vision of mankind's
Freedom and brotherhood. May all the winds,
North, south, east, west, waft him our honor due!

For he is one who, when the tempest breaks
In shattering fury, wild with thunder-jars
And javelins of lightning that transform
All the familiar scene to horror, makes
A hush about him in the heart of storm,
Remembering the quiet of the stars.

Katherine Breshkovskaya—the grandmother of the Revolution—who has spent her long life fighting for the freedom of Russia, must be a little sad these days. Yet Katharine Lee Bates tells us that nothing but death can still the fire of that heroic woman.

BABUSHKA

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

Thou whose sunny heart outglows
Arctic snows;

Russia's hearth-fire, cherishing

Courage almost perishing;

Torch that beacons oversea

Till a world is at thy knee;

Babushka the Belovèd,

What Czar can exile thee?

Sweet, serene, unswerving soul,
To thy goal

Pressing on such mighty pinions

Tyrants quake for their dominions

And devise yet heavier key,

Deeper cell to prison thee,

Babushka the Belovèd,

Thyself art Liberty.

Tho thy martyr body, old,
Chains may hold,
Clearer still thy voice goes ringing
Over steppe and mountain, bringing,
Holy mother of the free,
Millions more thy sons to be.
Babushka the Belovèd,
What death can silence thee?

From *Poetry*, Chicago's magazine of verse, we take these two delightful fancies by Edna St. Vincent Millay:

THE PENITENT

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

I had a little Sorrow,
Born of a little Sin,
I found a room all damp with gloom
And shut us all within;
And, "Little Sorrow, weep," said I,
And, "Little Sin, pray God to die,
And I upon the floor will lie
And think how bad I've been!"

Alas for pious planning—
It mattered not a whit!
As far as gloom went in that room,
The lamp might have been lit!
My little Sorrow would not weep,
My little Sin would go to sleep—
To save my soul I could not keep
My graceless mind on it!

So up I got in anger,
And took a book I had,
And put a ribbon on my hair
To please a passing lad.
And, "One thing there's no getting by—
I've been a wicked girl," said I;
"But if I can't be sorry, why,
I might as well be glad!"

FIGS FROM THISTLES

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

FIRST FIG

My candle burns at both ends;
It will not last the night;
But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends—
It gives a lovely light!



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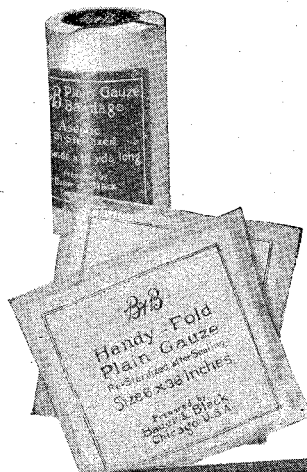
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SECOND FIG

Safe upon the solid rock the ugly houses stand:
Come and see my shining palace built upon the sand!

THE UNEXPLORER

There was a road ran past our house
Too lovely to explore.
I asked my mother once—she said
That if you followed where it led
It brought you to the milkman's door.
(That's why I have not traveled more.)

THURSDAY

And if I loved you Wednesday,
Well, what is that to you?
I do not love you Thursday—
So much is true.

And why you come complaining
Is more than I can see.
I loved you Wednesday—yes—but what
Is that to me?

Equally attractive is this burst of thanksgiving by Stella Benson in her "Twenty" (Macmillan, New York):

THANKS TO MY WORLD FOR THE
LOAN OF A FAIR DAY

BY STELLA BENSON

That day you wrought for me
Shone, and was ended.
Perfect your thought for me,
Whom you befriended.
Such joy was new to me—
New, and most splendid,
More than was due to me.
More than was due to me.

Tho I do wrong to you,
Having no power,
Singing no song to you,
Bringing no flower,
Yet does my youth again
Thrill, for the hour
Cometh in truth again.
Cometh in truth again.

I shall possess to-day
All I have wanted,
All I lacked yesterday.
Now shall be granted.
No longer dumb to you,
Changed and enchanted,
Singing I'll come to you.
Singing I'll come to you.

I will amass for you
Very great treasure.
Swift years shall pass for you
Dancing for pleasure.
Time shall be slave to me,
Giving—full measure—
All that you gave to me.
All that you gave to me.

In her sequence entitled "Carolina Wood Cuts" in *Poetry* (Chicago), Harriet Munroe has these vivid lines on the oak:

THE OAK

BY HARRIET MUNROE

The old oak lets fall its crimson leaves—
Tiny fuzzy leaves,
Drooping, shivering,
Tender as a babe new-born.
The hard old oak,
Brother of the wind,
Friend of storms,
Shakes out young leaves like a thin pale veil
Of rose and mauve,
That shades the sun for him,
And fluttering, flickering,
Softens the breeze.
Is it a new, new world,
That rosy baby leaves—
So tender!—
Should droop from the brown old oak?
A new, new world?

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WAR-CROSS FOR AMERICANS WHO
HELD THE HUN ON THE AISNE

THE first intimation that General Pershing's men were on the Front in sufficient force to hold any appreciable portion of the line was received in Associated Press dispatches published in the United States on March 1, telling of the German attack on the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector on February 28. One dispatch stated:

"The well-placed American machine guns sent streams of bullets into the advancing enemy, and as the German barrage fire lifted the American artillery quickly laid down a curtain of fire, the Germans retiring without a single prisoner.

"The Americans stayed in their dugouts until the proper time, when they jumped to their guns and fought like veterans."

For gallant conduct and daring deeds in this engagement, as well as for the vigorous repulse of the Germans in the St. Mihiel salient on March 1 and subsequent brave actions in April, twelve Americans, representing the infantry, artillery, engineer, and air service, have been awarded the new Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing. Ambulance-drivers and a private in the medical department share the honors. Following are the citations as reported by the Associated Press from the Headquarters of the American Army in France:

PRIVATE (First Class) LEO F. MCGUIRE, Tulsa, Okla.—"Was on duty as a driver of an ambulance at an advanced post on April 19. During April 19 and 20 he made several trips to and from a dressing station, reached by an exposed road, in daytime for the purpose of bringing back wounded. On one of these trips the ambulance was blown from the road by an explosion of a shell and he was knocked unconscious by the shock. On recovering consciousness he returned on foot. Altho he had not yet recovered from an injury to his back, he wished to return to duty on the afternoon of the same day, but was not permitted to do so until the afternoon of the following day."

PRIVATE FREDERICK A. RENNICK, St. Louis, Mo.—"On April 4 was ordered to drive an ambulance to a dressing station. The road over which it was necessary to pass was under continuous shell-fire. On the way to the dressing station he received a slight wound. In spite of the wound, which was dress at the dressing station, he resumed his post. On the return trip a shell struck the car, seriously wounding him and killing his passenger."

CORPORAL ARTHUR W. JONES, Minneapolis, Minn., Engineers.—"He persisted in leaving a shelter and searching for wounded and bringing them back to the shelter in the midst of a barrage. Carried on with the rescue work after he himself had been gassed."

FIRST LIEUT. CORNELIUS BEARD, Boston, Engineers.—"On March 17, at the Front he was knocked down by a shell explosion, which caused him to lose consciousness for some time. Upon regaining consciousness he began to search for his

men. For over two hours he assisted Sergeant Need and Corporal Belanger, of his detachment, back to the trenches, part of the time under the fire of a German aviator and German shells. His energy and self-sacrificing spirit throughout the entire operation were of the highest order and deserve the highest praise."

SECOND LIEUT. RALPH L. BISHOP, New Haven, Conn., Infantry.—"Was in command of a working party of about thirty men on the night of February 28, when he encountered a heavy patrol of the enemy which protected the advance of enemy assault troops. With coolness and courage he immediately placed his men in shell-holes and fought off the enemy. Twice he walked through the enemy's and our own barrage to recover the remains of one of his party and to collect his own men."

SERGEANT ERIC S. OLSON, New Britain, Conn., Infantry.—"Was a member of a working party which on the night of February 28 was well out in front of an advanced post. His party encountered a violent barrage of the enemy which protected enemy assault troops. He helped to fight off the German troops and twice walked back and forth through the enemy's and our own barrage to collect his men. When he heard that his lieutenant was in trouble he walked back again to his rescue to where the barrage had at first overtaken him."

CORP. RALPH A. SANDERSON, Forest Grove, Mont., Infantry.—"Was a member of a working party on the night of February 28 which was well out in front of an advanced post. The party encountered a violent barrage of the enemy which protected the enemy's assault troops. He helped fight off the German troops and twice walked back and forth under the enemy's and our own barrage to collect his men. When he heard his lieutenant was in trouble he walked again to his rescue, where the barrage had overtaken him."

CORP. FRANCIS E. HURLEY, Malden, Mass., Infantry.—"Took part in a daring raid into the enemy's lines in the region of — on the night of February 28. He showed great vigor and entire carelessness and particularly distinguished himself by leading a patrol into an enemy dugout whose occupants had refused to surrender and from which sixteen prisoners were taken."

PRIVATE (First Class) THOMAS JOLLY, Plainsboro, N. J., Medical Department.—"On March 6 while the area in which he was located was being heavily shelled by the enemy, he showed extraordinary valor by leaving his dugout, passing through three hundred meters of heavy shell-fire and rendering aid to wounded men at great risk to his own life."

PRIVATE CHARLES E. GUNTER, Decatur, Ill., Field Artillery.—"Was wounded while reporting to his post under a heavy bombardment of his battery on February 28. He nevertheless served his gun during the whole duration of the barrage and, altho wounded, displayed extraordinary bravery, giving a fine example of devotion to duty."

PRIVATE EDWARD J. FERRELL, Infantry.—"On the night of February 28, while under a heavy barrage fire on the — position, this soldier twice ran through the barrage to assist a comrade who had been wounded near him in the trench and assisted in carrying a man back to a dugout, where first aid could be rendered." (Note.—It is announced in Washington that the Department records show no Edward J.

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THE end of tube troubles begins when you lift the first "Ton Tested" Tube from its orange and gray box.

For then you have a tube whose definite properties make it immune from general tube shortcomings.

Blowouts that follow the laceration of a casing when inferior tubes are used are practically eliminated.

While the ordinary tube will continue to tear when cut, the "Ton Tested" Tube will not tear beyond the immediate location of the injury.

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Though carried indefinitely as a "spare," it will be found strong, uncracked, unweakened at the folds or corners when finally put into service.

The "Ton Tested" Tube is backed by the name of the actual maker and sold at the price of ordinary tubes.

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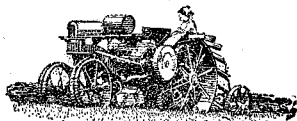
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Men who farm land where plowing is difficult choose Oliver Tractor Plows—for Oliver means mastery of stubborn soil conditions.

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4 Bottom Plow, \$310—Plus Freight Charges.

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OLIVER

Tractor Plows

Ferrell; that possibly it should be Edward G. Ferrell, Kingsbury, Texas. There are several Edward J. Farrells.)

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD BUFORD, JR., Air Service.—“On May 22, 1918, while on barrage patrol against German photographic machines in the region of Commercy and St. Mihiel he engaged in combat alone five German biplanes, engaging one or more of them in three separate combats in the course of twenty-five minutes. One of the machines he shot down, and the others were driven off, thus fulfilling his mission in a most efficient manner and against heavy odds.”

The dispatches of March 1 thus described the action of the Americans that morning when they repulsed the strong German attack in the St. Mihiel salient north of Toul:

The Americans displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery, and energy throughout the engagement and out-fought the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established.

The raid was a complete failure. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling when the Germans opened fire with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells, and gas-shells fell in a whirlwind on the trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this sector, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poison-gas. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At six o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans to the number of about 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They apparently expected to make a big haul and jumped into what was left of the trenches; but there found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied his men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and waited there for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but the captain was killed during the fight, being the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to fall.

While the Americans in front of the wire entanglements and in shell-holes were still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions, the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire, and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point.

The ground was littered with enemy hand grenades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts, and incendiary bombs which they had no opportunity to use.

They had managed to drop incendiary bombs in two dugouts, which were destroyed by fire, but no Americans were in them.

YOU WOULDN'T DARE TO "TELL IT TO THE MARINES" NOW

REMEMBER when it was thought quite the proper thing to speak of the marines with good-natured railery? Remember when you express your contempt for your friend's statement by advising him to tell it to the marines—the inoffensive, presumably useless, generally scoffed at marines, jibed at in song and story? Long, long ago there was Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines—you recall him—who fed his horse on corn and beans.

That was before the battle of the Marne and Château Thierry.

The marine first made his appearance more than one hundred years ago. He was a sort of sea-policeman and he was looked upon with disdain by the sailors among whom he was supposed to enforce discipline. He carried out sentences of punishment and arrested men who created disturbances on shore. In his way he was a bit of a tyrant, and the sailors resented his slight authority.

But that was before Torey, Veully Wood, and Cantigny, where the marines drove the Germans before them like sheep.

And in the United States, when the news of the gallant action of the sea-soldiers reached those shores, "The Marines" was the toast on every lip.

"We sure did give those Heinies something to worry about" grinned one of the wounded boys in a Paris hospital, where the men are receiving the best of care.

Says a writer in the New York *Sun*:

On account of the unusual activity of the American troops this hospital has been in operation day and night, functioning as a clearing-house for the Red-Cross ambulances, which arrive hourly from the Front. Those arriving have invariably received at least one dressing on the way.

A wounded marine told of the medical corps, which, during the fight at Château Thierry, established a first-aid station virtually under the nose of the German machine guns. Another marine who, his comrades declare, fought his way through a stretch of woods bearing his wounded lieutenant on his back while there was sniping all around him, said he saw Germans chained with their guns to trees, having been ordered to fire until they were killed.

What impresses one most in talking with these wounded Americans is their absolute unconcern for themselves and their wounds. All are anxious about the military situation and every man spoken to demands news from the Front. One marine, a veteran of the Philippines, when asked how he felt, replied: "I'm bully, but how are things on the Front to-day? Have we pushed them back?"

The United States marine had fought down the old-time contumely long before the Marne, however. On Christmas day,



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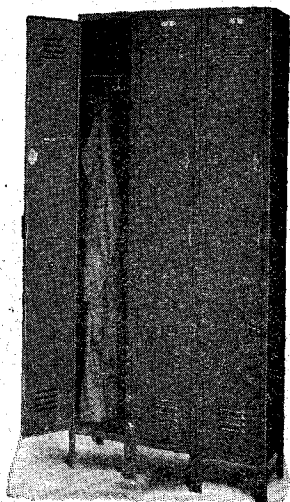
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1915, in a greeting to the American marines at home and abroad, Admiral Dewey sent this message:

"The work recently accomplished by the marine corps at Vera Cruz and in Haiti has fully justified my belief that no finer military organization exists in the world to-day."

And they are living up to their traditions and to their well-known recruiting slogan:

"If you want to get into action, join the marines."

Says a writer in the *New York Times*:

The kind of enlisted men who are in the marines is indicated when it is recalled that among the fighters are Edwin Denby, former United States Minister to China; Eddie Mahan, the famous Harvard football star; Peter Garlow, one of the greatest athletes ever graduated from the Carlisle Indian School; Ernest Glendenning, the actor; Frederick W. Maurer, the arctic explorer; William J. McCoy, a nephew of Major-General Barnett, the commandant of marines in Washington; Warren Straton, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford; "Dots" Miller, the former captain and second baseman of the St. Louis National League baseball team, and thousands of other sturdy fellows of the same type, representing every walk and profession in life.

We might also add that a former member of the *Digest* editorial staff is one of them.

They have high aspirations, these marines, listen to their battle-song:

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea.
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean,
We are proud to claim the title
Of United States marine.

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun,
We have fought in every clime or place
Where we could take a gun—
In the snow of far-off northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes.
You will find us always on the job—
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Here's health to you and to our corps,
Which we are proud to serve,
In many a strife we have fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Capt. Thomas G. Sterrett, of the marines, has prepared a short historical sketch of the corps. It is printed in pamphlet form and has been mailed to the nearest relative of every man in that branch of the service. Captain Sterrett writes:

The first authentic record of marines in America bears the date of 1740. Three regiments were organized in New York for service under the flag of Great Britain. It was presumed that the native Americans were better fitted for service in this climate than Europeans. The field-officers were appointed by the King, while the company officers were nominated by the American provinces.

On June 8, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved "that the compact between the crown and Massachusetts Bay is dissolved," and on November 10 of that year, before a single vessel of the navy was sent to sea, the marine corps was organized.

On December 13, 1776, Congress directed that thirteen ships-of-war be built. On the 22d day of the same month Congress passed a resolution declaring Esek Hopkins commander-in-chief, and appointed officers for all the vessels then in service. This was the first step toward the creation of the naval establishment which has won imperishable fame for the United States, and upon which is based the claim of the marine corps to be the "oldest in the service."

In February, 1777, a battalion of 300 marines and landsmen, under command of Major Samuel Nichols, was landed from the fleet under command of Commodore Hopkins at the island of New Providence, in the Bahamas, and assaulted and captured the English forts protecting the island, taking a large quantity of cannon and military stores. This, the first battle of the American Navy, was fought and won by the marines.

Conspicuous among their service is their part under John Paul Jones in the battle between the *Ranger* and the *Drake*, in which Lieutenant Wallington, of the marines, lost his life at the head of his men. Again, in the great battle between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*, in which the marines, numbering 137, lost 49 killed and wounded. In 1782 Captain Barney, in command of the *Ryder Ally*, fitted out by the State of Pennsylvania, with a crew of 110 seamen and marines captured the British ship *General Monk* in Delaware Bay after a hotly contested combat. This has been considered one of the most brilliant actions that ever occurred under the American flag.

From 1846 to 1848 the corps was engaged in the war with Mexico, where it figured in every quarter, and made a most excellent record.

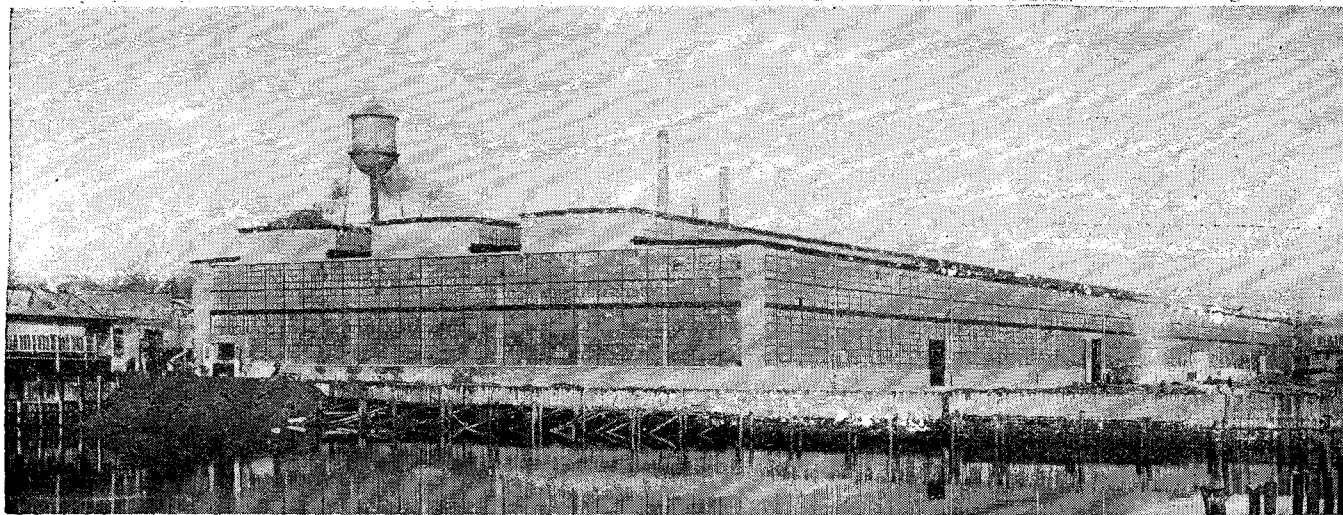
The crowning honor was at Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, when the party assigned to the storming of the castle, picked men from all corps, was led by Majors Twiggs and Reynolds, both of the marine corps.

The gallant Major Twiggs fell on the first advance at the head of his command. These same Mexican heroes in 1852 and 1853 were marching to the same music through the streets of Yeddo, the capital of Japan, as a part of the celebrated expedition of Commodore Perry, which succeeded in opening up the ancient Empire of Japan to modern commerce and civilization.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the first duties the marines were called upon to perform were as reinforcements to the forces at Fort Sumter, Fort Washington on the Potomac River, and Fort Pickens, Florida, and to destroy the navy-yard, ships, etc., at Norfolk, Va.

The record of the United States marines in later years in Cuba, the Philippines and China is better known, and Captain Sterrett writes:

In 1898 a detachment of marines occupied Guantanamo, Cuba, defending it successfully, with the assistance of the ships, against about 6,000 Spanish soldiers, thus holding a base for the navy. In the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898,



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Polar Cub \$5.85 Electric Fan

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But more than that, Polar Cub leaves hardly a footprint on your electric meter. His wonderful little motor spins along at an average cost for current of a penny—one cent—the hundredth part of a dollar—for six long hours.

Why spend a sleepless night from heat? Why eat in a hot dining room? Why work in a stuffy office? Why pass a sticky day or night anywhere when Polar Cub will give you six nice cool hours of Paradise for a penny?

Polar Cub is the individual fan. He has two speeds and stop; motor can be adjusted to any angle; height 8 inches; blade diameter 6 inches; motor beautifully nickel plated; blades, guard and base finished in rich velvet black enamel. Equipped with cord and plug. Guaranteed for a cool refreshing summer.

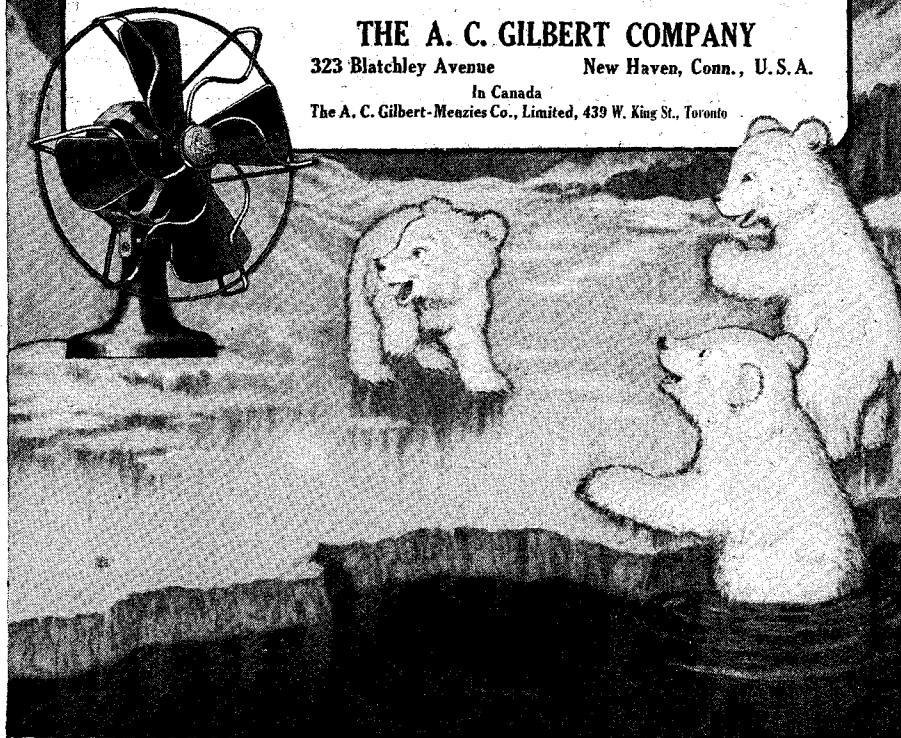
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they distinguished themselves at the secondary batteries which, it is believed, inflicted most of the damage to the Spanish cruisers. In May of that year marines were landed from Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite, Philippine Islands, to hold the fort and naval station after the battle of Manila Bay.

At the outbreak of the Boxer uprising in China in 1900 marines were sent from Manila (later reinforced by marines from the United States), landed in China, participated in the battle of Tientsin, and then marched to Peking to the relief of the American Legation, which was being besieged.

A battalion of marines, under the command of Major Waller, in October, 1901, landed in Samar (one of the Philippine Islands), and, suffering many hardships and privations, marched entirely across the island through a most hostile country. A number of the men died from the hardships encountered.

In September, 1906, four battalions of marines were sent to Cuba, and later, in conjunction with the Army, became the Army of Cuban Pacification. The Army of Cuban Pacification succeeded in pacifying the incipient Cuban revolution of 1906, remaining in the field and occupying Cuba for about two years. The marines were the first in the field and the only troops engaged in the disarmament of the insurgent forces.

The American marine is a generally efficient character as well as a fighter, according to Reginald Wright Kauffman, who writes in the London *Spectator*:

I have been living with him for a bit, and—both because he carries his sea lingo ashore and his shore-rifle afloat, and because he is as much an amphibian in duties as in mind—I can think of the marine, not as a "special chrysanthemum," but only as "soldier and sailor, too." He has done police duty half across the world—from Porto Rico to the Philippines—and now he is policing France. He has fought in Cuba and the islands of the Pacific, in Mexico and Haiti—everywhere, he has justifiably boasted, he was "the first to fight"—and now, altho a little hurt at not being allowed to be the earliest to pull a trigger among our men in Europe, his has at least the distinction of having been the first unit of them that arrived for such a purpose on the eastern shore of the Atlantic.

The marines have two salient characteristics: Their ability to make something out of nothing and to do it quickly results in their establishing themselves at once with a minimum of damage to surroundings, and, since they bring ashore with them the sea tradition of cleanliness and order, they are, when not the first to fight, the first to clean. I recall a French seaport at which none of our men (British) had ever landed before; a certain ship began to disgorge an equal number of soldiers and marines; the latter were under canvas before the former had left the dock; the marines had even collected kindling from ash-heaps and had their cookstoves going. A few nights since I saw a newly arrived company of them march into this camp, when I visited their quarters at 6 A.M. you would have supposed that they had been born and bred there. "All our own work but the stone foundations for the ovens," a sergeant assured me, "and we'd have done that, only the French Johnnies insisted it was a job for the Boche prisoners."

VIVA RIZZO! HE GETS 'EM AND GETS AWAY—ASK AUSTRIA

IF they have a dashing naval job to be done the Italians send for Rizzo—Rizzo who gets 'em and gets away. With his little torpedo-boat fleet the young Commander—he is only thirty—added two more to the notches on his taffrail off the Dalmatian coast on June 10.

It was in December last that the Italians, whose secret service seems to be conducted in the same efficient manner as everything else that they have undertaken in the war, learned that their ancient enemy was about to send two battle-ships from the harbor of Trieste to bombard the coast of Italy. Rizzo was ordered to stop the Austrian expedition. Rizzo did. With two torpedo-boats the Lieutenant-Commander cut eight wire cables that obstructed his passage, slipped into the harbor during a thick fog, sank the battle-ship *Wein*, disabled another, and got away safely notwithstanding the fact that the enemy picked up the torpedo-boats by search-light and sent a concentrated fire after them.

Recently the Italians learned that the Austrians proposed to remove two dreadnoughts from the harbor of Pola, which was no longer considered a safe refuge, since the bold exploit of Commander Pellegrini—he is running a close second to Rizzo—succeeded in entering and sinking a dreadnought.

Under cover of darkness the big Austrian battle-ships moved out of the harbor conveyed by a fleet of ten destroyers. It seemed likely that they would get comfortably away, but unfortunately for them Rizzo was on the job. The Commander—he has been promoted since that little affair at Trieste—had been notified of the contemplated movement, and he appeared suddenly in the midst of the convoy with two torpedo-boats and sank the *Szent Istvan*. A sister ship was badly crippled by the other Italian boat, and, despite the fire of the converging flotilla of destroyers, they both got safely away!

To the correspondent of the Associated Press at Venice, Commander Rizzo thus modestly tells of his exploits:

"I am sorry for the sailors who lost their lives, but I am glad that we got the dreadnoughts. Why they had ventured out of Pola Harbor no one knows, but it was certainly foolish for them to do so.

"I was on patrol duty as usual off the Dalmatian coast, near Selve, between the Islands of Aissello and Premuda. I had just finished my patrol, and, as it would soon be daylight, had turned for my base when, about ten miles away, I saw a great enveloping cloud of smoke. It appeared like a blot through the early light.

"I thought at first it was some boat which had discovered me and was giving chase. I determined that the safest course was to turn back and get it before it got me. After turning back I said to my two crews of ten men to each boat:

"Fellows, the Italian scout-boats have been waiting for two years and the whole Italian Navy has been trying to destroy



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IT is said that "The resources of the state of Texas alone are ample to provide every family of the United States with a fine home, an abundance of luxuries, coal, cotton goods, woolens and other necessities. If all the people of the United States should move to Texas the population per square mile would not exceed that of Massachusetts." Texas is potentially a country in itself, and—

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MAGNITUDE: Texas is built on a big scale and does things in a big way, as indicated by the following facts:

POPULATION: The estimated population of Texas for 1918 is 4,601,259.

AREA: Texas has 8% per cent of the land area of the United States.

DISTANCE: It is farther around the state of Texas than it is from New York to Liverpool.

FARMS: There are more farms in Texas than in any other state in the Union—417,770 in all, 24,000 of which contain more than 500 acres each.

ACREAGE: The approximate land area of the state is 167,934,720 acres, of which 112,435,000 constitute farms.

AGRICULTURE: Prior to 1917 Texas led in agriculture and was second in that year with a crop valuation of \$788,983,900.

CATTLE RAISING: Texas leads the nation in cattle raising with a production in 1917 of 5,482,000.

COTTON: Twenty per cent of the world's cotton crop is produced in the state of Texas, averaging nearly 1000 bales against the world's 13 bales per 1000 population. Texas has maintained an average of 4,180,240 bales for five years.

WOOL: The Texas production of wool averages 10,000,000 pounds.

HIGHWAYS: Texas has a half mile of highway to every square mile of area. Texas leads the nation in road building plans, having recently appropriated \$25,000,000 for additional improvements.

WATERWAYS: Texas has 2,000 miles of inland waterway susceptible of navigation, and 400 miles of gulf coast—the second longest coast line of any state in the Union.

RAILWAYS: Texas has more miles of railway than any other state in the Union.

EXPORT: Texas is not only the largest cotton producing country, but also the principal cotton exporting center.

SCHOOLS: Texas builds a new school house every day in the year. For every person leaving Texas, it is estimated that eight come to the state.

LEADS THE WORLD: Texas has two of the largest cotton oil mills in the world; the largest cotton gin machinery manufacturing center; the largest farm and ranch in the world; the largest cattle-feeding plant in the world; **THE LARGEST** saddle manufacturing center in the world; the largest dam across a running stream of water in the world; the longest reinforced concrete viaduct in the world; the longest oil pipe line in the world.

ARMY POST: Texas has the largest army post in the United States, a city in itself, adding to the immediate buying power of the state.

\$5,777,635,000: This is the commercial value of all Texas property according to the latest census reports.

\$150,000,000: This sum represents the amount of money spent annually in Texas on construction projects alone, and indicates the extent of growth and development.

\$226,484,000: This is the annual investment of foreign capital in the state and attests the money-making opportunities offered.

\$2,218,645,000: This represents the total value of the Farm Property of the state.

\$3,500,000: The daily increase of Texas Farm Property is estimated at this enormous figure.

\$25,000,000: The annual expenditure by Texas Farmers for labor alone. At the present time the labor expense is doubtless far in excess of this amount.

\$200,000,000: Texas spends more than this sum annually for products from other states for home consumption.

\$7,000,000: The annual expenditure covering the building and equipment of schools.

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Prepared by Southwestern Advertising Company, Dallas, Texas

Austrian ships for three years. Are you willing to risk all on a chance of obtaining glory and the country's gratitude?"

"To a man they answered 'Yes.'"

"We were speeding back with our motors muffled when, to my amazement, I discovered two battle-ships surrounded by a number of destroyers, which I later counted as ten. I assigned the second battle-ship to the other motor-boat, while I took the first.

"I slipped inside the line of destroyers between the third and fourth of these craft. I was not noticed in the light fog. The water was smooth and my torpedoes got off nicely. My first, with a 500-pound charge, struck the first dreadnought between the two funnels, while the second struck her just aft the second funnel. As the torpedoes exploded I saw the mighty ship tremble, two great fountains of water rose high in the air and black smoke welled up from the rents in her side.

"Then I ran for it, escaping between the second and third destroyers in the line. I was discovered by the fourth destroyer, which gave chase at a distance of 150 yards and firing on me. I was too close, however, to be hit. Then I dropped a depth-charge bomb such as is generally used against submarines.

"Fortunately for us, it exploded under the destroyer. I saw her leap into the air, then turn sharply and then stop, permitting us to escape. The other destroyers were busy trying to save the lives of the sailors on the dreadnought."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

LIEUT. EDELLE PARKER has been right in the midst of the fighting with the troops of the Crown Prince. He declares the Bavarians fight like tigers, but are just as easy to kill as the Germans, and can run like deer when they are crowded. In a letter to his father, W. H. Parker, of Tyler, Texas, which is printed in the *Tyler Courier-Times*, the Lieutenant writes under date "Big Battle Front, Somewhere in France," May 16:

I am writing you a few lines, during a little lull, to let you know I am still alive, and fighting the *Boche*.

Where I am now writing is in a dugout we smoked the *Boche* from. My furniture consists of one blanket with a little oat straw under it, and the bombardment is so intense that it fairly shakes the whole earth, and crumbles in the sides and top of my house, which is about the size of a goods box. I can lay down in it, but can't stand up.

I am at present snatching a few minutes' rest. You see I have been in battle for seven days and have not had my shoes off nor my face and hands washed, and we are certainly a dirty, motley-looking bunch of boys.

I'll tell you this battle sounds like a thousand boiler-shops in operation all at once. You can't imagine half the thrilling feats that are occurring every minute. I am right in the midst of it and can see more acts of bravery than I could ever mention. In fact, I didn't know any army of men from any nation could fight like these American boys do. They fight so fast that the *Boches* don't have time to recover their senses after the first shock till we are on them and have them on the run, either from machine-gun fire or the cold

steel of bayonets. That is the most exciting fighting in the world. Every time you bayonet one of the Germans he squeals and whines like a wild cat. But they usually throw down their guns and yell, "*Kamerad, Kamerad*," which means comrade. But when they surrender they seem glad of it and will tell most anything or give any information they know for a square meal.

I captured a minor officer myself in this battle. He was very sullen and would not say a word for a long time, but after quite a lot of persuasion and coaxing he opened up. Then he told all he knew and then some besides.

We are fighting the Bavarian divisions, which are the crack troops of the German Crown Prince. They fight like tigers all right, but they look like the rest of the *Boches* to us, are just as easily killed, and can run like deer when we crowd them.

They are very cunning rascals and do everything they can to deceive us. For instance, one day this week we saw a regiment advancing toward us on our front dressed in the French uniform trying to flank us, coming through a field of wheat, and we knew no French were in that part of the lines. Our officers ordered us to go get them and our machine guns and rifle-fire were turned on them, and I am sure not one-tenth of them got away. We simply cleaned up the whole bunch. The wire entanglements we ran them through were hanging full, like fish in a net, only they were all dead. To show how fast our boys shot them, I helped strip a dead German after this particular frolic and he had thirty-six machine-gun wounds that made him look like a pepper-box. I bet they never try that stunt on us again.

Just a few days ago a man from my company was eating his dinner and a bunch of *Boches* slipped up and pounced on him, like a hawk, and carried him off to their lines. While the bunch of captors were arguing over their disposition of him, he spied two hand-contact bombs, and acting quickly he grabbed them and threw them into the bunch of his captors. During the confusion following the explosion he jumped out of the German trenches and beat it back to us, no worse for the experience.

The Lieutenant writes that they get very little sleep in the daytime and none at night, when they make coffee in a tin can to help them keep awake. Airplane fights over the lines are to be seen every day, and he continues:

Only yesterday a *Boche* plane was brought down and fell near me, and it didn't burn up. I went to it and the pilot was strapped to his seat, but very dead with a bullet through his head. I got several souvenirs from him.

The French simply have run the *Boche* out of the air here, and when a German air-machine shows up the French are right after it and always get him or run it off. You see where we are we never have seen any American planes, but we understand that they are equal to the French and British in fighting qualities. This airplane fighting is some sport (to look at from the ground).

The Red Cross is doing very great work among us fellows. The workers expose themselves to all kinds of dangers and serve us with hot lunches and otherwise cheer us up. Also the Salvation Army is doing good work.

Well, I just must close and sleep a little

if I can. We will be relieved pretty soon, then we can get some much-needed rest.

I am sending you some violets I picked off the battle-field from where we made the Germans turn turtle. They were up under the side of a shell crater.

I understand our division is to receive the French decoration for bravery and gallantry in battle. I don't know how brave I am, but I have been into some of the closest places in the world and had to swallow twice to keep my heart out of my mouth.

The great need of letters from home is emphasized by the Lieutenant, who says:

I sure wish I could hear from home more. I very seldom ever get a letter, and you have no idea how a letter from home cheers one up. You write me once a week I know, but they don't reach me as they should.

I am awfully home-sick to see you all. I think of you every day, and especially I never go into a scrap that I don't think of you folks at home and cuss the Germans.

But if I ever get back home at all it will be after we have finished this job over here, and I want to stay and see it well done. You can stake your life that we are surely whipping them.

When our full force gets over, then is when the big show will be pulled off.

Charles Carpenter, of Coffeyville, Kan., who is serving in Company M, 137th Infantry, is "Somewhere in France" by now. In a letter to his parents, which is printed in the *Coffeyville Journal*, he writes interestingly of his trip across:

DANGERNESS ZONIBUSS ATLANTIC BROOK
May 5, 1918.

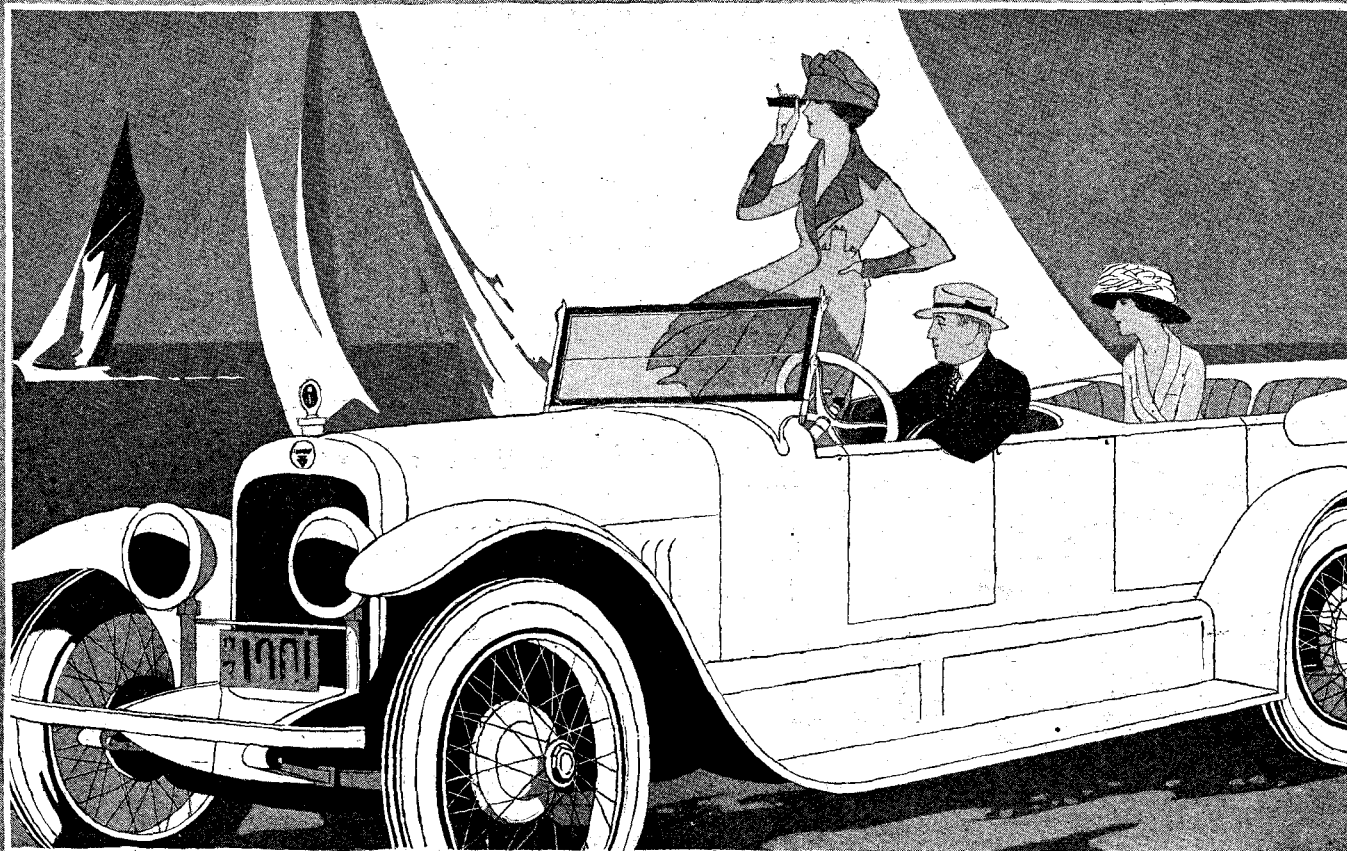
DEAR MUMSIE:

We've been on this old boat since a week ago Thursday and it's Saturday now. I guess I guessed the right date.

Daddy knows about first, second, third, and steerage on a boat. Well, we are traveling about class thirty-three. This is a passenger- and mail-boat. It isn't exactly a brand new affair, but it is in the first grade of the older boats. It is a monster all right. Is the largest one in our little caravan. Has made more trips and has carried more troops than any other vessel in this particular line. The crew says that there is a price not only on the boat but on her commander. That gentleman looks like the kind of ship's commander you read about. Kinda fat and a real heavy mustache and goatee. He doesn't seem in the least worried about his state. But to go on.

We got aboard about 8 A.M. a week ago Thursday, and were personally conducted by little old English kiddies to our each and respective cribs. They have the holds fixt up with bunks. These bunks are thicker than the regular steerage bunks. They have the makeshift dining-rooms, and the ceilings of them are fixt with heavy beams with hooks in them. Hammocks are hung from these beams and your third-born was lucky enough to draw a hammock. I say lucky and I mean it, 'cause a hammock is clean. The ventilation is very poor, but other than that everything is lovely, and the mob soon made the best of it, and now we're all as happy as tho we had real good sense.

It was a funny sensation to see the land drifting away. After we were a good way from the harbor they allowed us up on the main deck. We have the run of that deck and so started the journey. The



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Ventilating Porch Shades

one thing that imprest us that there was a war going on was the ship's crew. It is composed principally of old men and little boys. The sure nuff able-bodied men who do the heavy are in the English Navy. Have three gun crews aboard, and for the past two days one crew has been at the little old gats on the stern of the boat all the time.

The little English kiddies are a scream. Could hardly understand them, their lingo is so funny. I can now all right. Most of them are supporting their families while their older brothers and fathers are in the service. When one has the idea that England hasn't been furnishing her share of men I think they will change their minds if they saw what we have seen. They draft the boys when they are eighteen years of age. It's a cinch the folks at home don't know about this war one-tenth as much as you feel it by merely getting on a ship manned as this one is.

This trip has firmly advanced my belief that the old State of Kansas is about as good as any place to live, and also it bears out my previously exprest sentiments regarding New York. Guess we are the melting-pot all right, but by the time they get as far west as we are they are pretty well molded into the finished product, and you can excuse me from the raw ore bin of New York.

The third day out the wind began to blow. By noon it was a pretty strong breeze, and by night the old ocean was making the old boat do a fancy jelly-roll. It is fascinating if you don't get seasick. Some of the poor kids had to anchor their hobnail shoes to keep them from leaving with the rest of their belongings, but they finally got over it. Old storm lasted three days. It was right at the time I was getting out the pay- and muster-rolls, so I practised a little "Science and Health" and kept repeating "error-error," and I came through in flying colors. Except that the fish they feed one is boiled and the English mode of cooking is sadly different from our own, I have been faring fine.

The steamship's engine-rooms and general internal equipment were a source of great wonder to this lad from the West, and he remarks, after a description of "the plumbing," as he terms the network of steam-pipes: "Should think it would keep a crew of plumbers busy in the winter-time repairing frozen pipes." On the second day out the life-boat drills began, and he writes:

They think a little old life-boat is an excursion steamer, from the number of people they put in one. I traded my place in a boat for a raft. If we're going to be torpedoed and sunk, it is just as well to get a real sensation and be a real sport as a half-way one, and if you could see a raft and the size of the waves when the wind blows you'd agree that a raft will be real sport. Anyway, a raft won't turn over and sink. There are nine guys on each raft. We are required to wear life-belts and carry our canteens filled with water at all times.

There are a whole mess of Red-Cross nurses and "Hello" (telephone) girls on board. Didn't know they needed so many "Hello" girls on the other side. They all travel first class. There are also about three hundred civilian passengers. We never get to see them excepting at boat-drills. This is being an experience that I wouldn't have missed for a penny, but it is an experience that will be appreciated

heaps more when I'm telling you about it a few years hence than it is right now. Another thing: If I come through this affair all right, I'm going to get my discharge on this side if it's possible, 'cause I think one case of steerage is enough to last me a lifetime. Sands and all the other first sergeants are traveling second class. Sands and Gillette, L. Company's first sergeant, have a stateroom to themselves. They had an extra bunk, and I could have had it, but truly I kinda liked the idea of sleeping in a hammock. I'd like to swipe my hammock and use it in the trenches.

Have my office down here in the first-class dining-room on a table all off in a corner. This is a classy place. The kids live on deck all the time, tho, and the principal sport is boxing, so we will make out.

One wop let his gun go off this afternoon and the bullet went up through the bridge where the captain of the boat stands. The crew thought maybe he was a spy or something. Those poor hicks have been in training since September, and they don't know which end of their guns to load hardly. If I was put with an outfit like that I know I'd either commit murder or suicide.

We have one case of pneumonia. The old kid is getting better treatment than he ever will get again. Has two nurses with him all the time and all the doctors imaginable. He is on the same raft I am and we have to keep a guard with him so in case of emergency we can carry him out. I hope for his sake nothing like that happens, 'cause he has passed the dangerous stage and they have him coming along fine; but about two minutes on a raft and he'd be eligible for a deep-sea journey.

I haven't even had a bad cold except for a while.

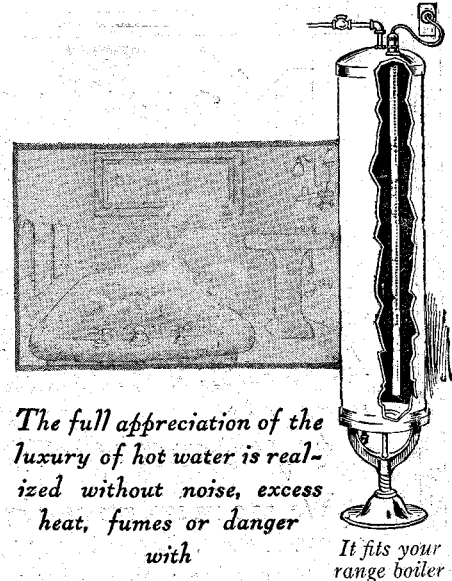
Interesting glimpses of life in Paris to-day are given in letters written by representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association who are stationed there. Miss Jane Cavers, of Columbus, Ohio, is employed at the Hôtel Petrograd, which was established in Paris by the Y. W. C. A. for American women. In a letter which is printed in the *Detroit Free Press* Miss Cavers writes of the arrival of a contingent of "Hello" girls:

The biggest influx of guests since the hotel opened comes with the first unit of American telephone girls—thirty-three of them, in their navy-blue uniforms. They were expected daily for two weeks before they arrived, coming by way of England and evidently having a hard time to get here.

We have had several air-raids during the month, only one of which amounted to much. However, the fact that our sleeping is interrupted tends to make us a bit upset on the days following bombardment, and sometimes our nerves make us seem a bit cranky.

We have had a little rest for a few days from our friend the enemy, and hope that the rest will continue at least until the next full moon.

Other Crop Was Frost-Bitten.—The announcement that German prisoners are raising potatoes for our soldiers in Massachusetts is an agreeable variation in the news reports about Germans in this country. Most of them heretofore have confined themselves to raising something entirely different.—*Syracuse Herald*.



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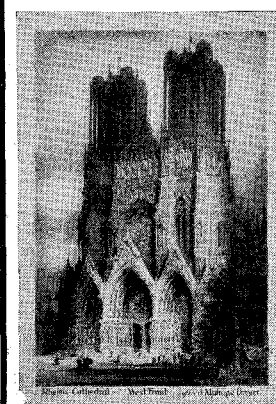
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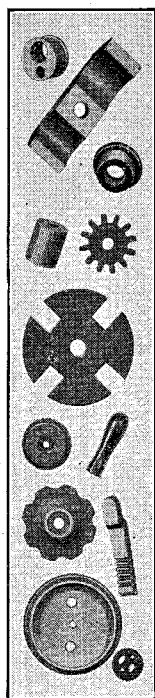
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"No; I noticed some vacant seats up in the gallery."—*Boston Transcript.*

Grossly Material.—"What is your favorite perfume?"

"Well," replied Mr. Cumrox, "in the evening it's mint, but in the morning it's ham and eggs."—*Washington Star.*

Natural Philosopher.—EXAMINER IN PHYSICS—"What happens when a light falls into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees?"

STUDE—"It goes out."—*Boston Transcript.*

How Ma Felt.—WILLIE—"Paw, why do women cry at a wedding?"

MAW—"Because they have been married themselves, my son."

PAW—"You better keep your mouth shut, young man."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Rubber Plant Again.—MRS. TIMMID—"John, wake up! There's a man down-stairs; I'm sure I heard a noise that sounded like a yawn."

HUSBAND—"Oh, go to sleep. What you heard was probably the rubber-plant stretching itself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Time-Saving in Business.—A Paris shop-keeper wrote to one of his customers as follows:

"I am able to offer you cloth like the enclosed sample at 9 francs the meter. In case I do not hear from you I shall conclude that you wish to pay only 8 francs. In order to lose no time, I accept the last-mentioned price."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Pussy-footer.—Little Joey Jesso was entertaining his sister's nervous admirer, and, after making the usual juvenile remarks on marbles and tops, he suddenly announced:

"Ethel told ma yesterday you was a born politician."

The young man was delighted and wishing to know more asked:

"That so? Why does she think that?"

"That's just what ma wanted to know, and Ethel said it's because you can do so much talking without committin' yourself."—*London Answers.*

Not Ashamed of His Religion.—The woolly-headed Uncle Rasmus was accused of disturbing the peace. Officer Mort Rudolph explained it as follows:

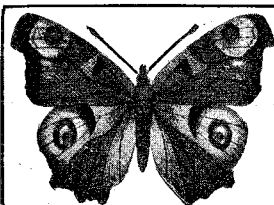
"Your Honor, this man was running up and down the Mill River Road, waving his arms and yelling at the top of his voice, and otherwise raising the mischief, at half-past one in the morning. The people of that district complained, and they had a perfect right to." The judge frowned at Rasmus, who didn't seem to be particularly worried.

"What do you mean by such unbecoming conduct?" his Honor demanded.

"Religion, Jedge," was the response.

"Religion! Are you a Holy Roller, or something like that? I have religion Rasmus, but I don't get up at midnight and tell everybody about it."

"Dat's des' de diffunce, Jedge. I ain't ershamed ob mine."—*Case and Comment.*



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Pa Was a Lawyer.—"Pop, what do they mean by twaddle?"

"That refers to arguments advanced by the other side."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Summer Resort Note.—"What's in the mail from your husband to-day?"

"A couple of needles. He wants me to thread 'em and mail 'em back to him. Got to do some sewing, he says."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Los Angeles' Latest Role.—Latest news in the moving-picture world is to the effect that camera squadrons are busy taking war-pictures on the Flanders and Picardy fronts in the outskirts of Los Angeles.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

A Willing Sacrifice.—The War Department announces that the airplane service will require all the castor-oil for lubrication purposes, and we have resolved patriotically to turn over our share to the Government.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

The Shortest Verse

We
De
Spise
Flies.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Will be Fed Up With Fight.—The American soldiers are the best-fed fighting men in the world, according to the War Department's diet expert. But before the war is over the German soldiers are going to be the best fed-up fighting men in the world.—*Syracuse Herald*.

Send It Care of Pershing.—We see that Berlin triumphantly reports the capture of a number of American wagons, and if we'd known that would be so pleasing we would have sent over a cute little red express-wagon for the Crown Prince to take single-handed.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

Kansas City War-Wise.—We're glad to see that General Foch is studying this column for ideas to help speed up the winning of the war. A month or so ago we quoted a paragraph of Jack Blanton's, advising General Foch that, while defensive fighting was all right for a while, all the great battles of the world had been won by the armies which took the offensive. Yesterday's papers quoted General Foch to the same effect. We've suspected all along that the unofficial boards of strategy in Paris, Mo., and other country towns knew lots more about the war-problems than anybody in Paris, France, and this proves it.—*Kansas City Times*.

Active Movement in Tarts.—Young Tommy returned from school in tears and nursing a black eye.

"I'll pay Billy Dobbs off for this in the morning!" he wailed to his mother.

"No, no," she said. "You must return good for evil. I'll make you a nice jam tart, and you must take it to Billy and say: 'Mother says I must return good for evil, so here's a tart for you.'"

Tommy demurred, but finally consented. The next evening he returned in a worse plight and sobbed:

"I gave Billy the tart and told him what you said, and then he blacked my other eye, and says you're to send him another tart to-morrow."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

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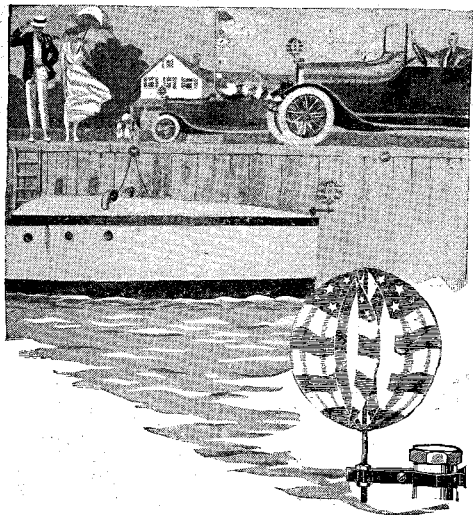
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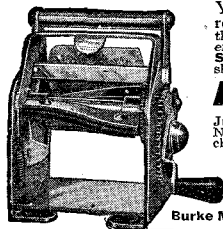
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

June 12.—London dispatches state that owing to the German success in reaching the Oise the French were forced to retire on Monday, June 10, to the line of Bailly and west of Nampeel, a distance of two miles. This was done under the protection of covering troops and without opposition, despite the German report that the French were pursued and retreated in haste. The Germans succeeded in getting a foothold on the Matz, occupying Melicocq and adjoining heights.

The French official report states that progress was made in the region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur, 400 German prisoners, numerous cannon and machine guns being taken. The enemy, after heavy losses, gains a foothold on the south bank of the Matz. The Germans are reported to have made slight gains on the plateau west of Dommiers and Cutry after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

The British official report states that an attack on outposts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed during the night.

Berlin reports that the French were thrown back on the whole of the front from Le Ployron to Autheuil with heavy losses, armored cars being shot to pieces and left lying on the battlefield. The west bank of the Oise is announced to have been cleared of the Allied forces. The number of prisoners brought in has increased to more than 13,000. "Obstinately and regardless of sacrifices," the attack by the Allies west of Château Thierry is reported to be kept up.

General Pershing's report to Washington states that aside from continued artillery-action in the Woivre there is nothing new.

June 13.—London announces that the German advance has practically ceased, the French following up their counter-attack southeast of Montdidier by further successes. The German reports admit the slowing up of their drive, asserting the repulse of French assaults, but claiming no gained ground. Asserting that the number of prisoners taken since the beginning of the drive on June 9 to have been increased to 15,000 with 150 guns, the Germans for the first time admit the loss of guns themselves.

The French official report states that the Germans launched a powerful attack from Courcelles to the north of Méry, but were caught under the French fire and obliged to retreat to their line of departure with heavy losses. Ten heavy cannon and a large number of machine guns are reported to have been captured from the enemy on June 11. Between the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterêts the Germans, tho repulsed at most points, succeeded in establishing themselves in the village of Laversine. North of Corey the enemy, who had penetrated the French lines, was driven out and the French positions reestablished in their entirety. Spirited artillery-action was reported near Champlat and Pompelle. East of the Oise the French occupy new positions on the heights of Croix Richard and Melicocq, hundreds of prisoners and many machine guns remaining in their hands. American troops broke up a violent attack of the enemy between Bouresches and Belleau Wood, holding their gains and inflicting serious losses on the Germans.

The British report states that 48 prisoners and six machine guns were captured in minor engagements in the neighbor-

hood of Merris, in which sector the British line was advanced with little cost.

A Washington dispatch states that General Pershing reports that the American troops captured the last of the German positions in Belleau Wood. Heavy enemy attacks, preceded by intense artillery-preparation and accompanied by a barrage, on a front of more than one and one-half miles on the Belleau-Bouresches line, broke down completely with heavy losses, leaving the American positions intact.

Berlin reports the situation on the fighting fronts unchanged, with the exception of French counter-attacks between Roye and Estrées St. Denis, which are reported to have broken down with heavy losses. The Allies are stated to have been thrown out of their lines east of Outry and Dommiers, and the Savieres region is reported to have been cleared.

June 14.—London announces comparative quiet on the whole battle-front in France, no fighting other than "local engagements" being reported.

The French report lively artillery-fighting in Hangard Wood and in the region between Château Thierry and Villers-Cotterêts. Nine guns, including seven heavy ones, and forty machine guns are added to the material captured on June 11.

The British report states that a strong attack by the enemy on a new post southwest of Merris was repulsed, a few prisoners remaining in the hands of the British. Several prisoners and two machine guns were captured during successful night raids near Neuville-Vitasse and Givenchy.

The Germans report that violent French attacks between Voormezele and Vierstraat were repulsed with great slaughter, 150 prisoners being taken.

June 15.—London reports that it is now clear that the latest German drive for Paris has been effectively checked.

The French report that the enemy was driven out of Cœuvres-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and the French also improve their position east of Montgobert, taking 130 prisoners and 10 machine guns. Great artillery activity was reported during the night between Montdidier and the Oise and in the region of Champlat and Bligny.

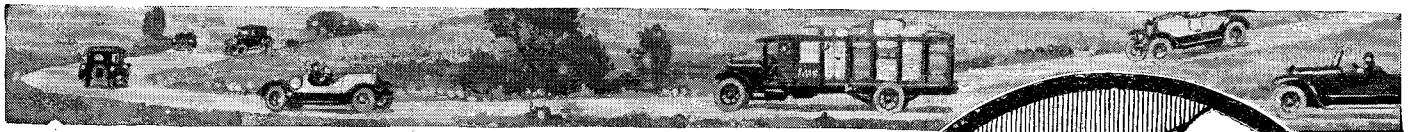
The British report the capture of 196 prisoners and several machine guns in operations north of Béthune by which the possession of the enemy's positions on a front of two miles was secured.

Berlin reports that local attacks north of Béthune and south of the Aisne failed with heavy losses. Allied advances in force on the Ancre are reported to have been repulsed, as well as several attacks in the forest of Villers-Cotterêts. The number of prisoners captured in the recent fighting south of the Aisne is said to have increased to 48 officers and more than 2,000 men.

June 16.—London reports that the end of six days of desperate fighting is marked by a complete arrest of the German offensive. The enemy vainly used up from 240,000 to 360,000 men without reaching its objectives. Abnormal quiet is reported from the battle-fields.

The French report that in the region of Vinly, 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured in local actions. An enemy attempt to cross the Matz was checked.

The British official report states that successful raids were carried out on an enemy post southwest of Merris, south of the Somme, and in the neighborhood of Hébuterne. Twenty-eight prisoners and several machine guns were captured.



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Berlin reports "nothing new from the battle-fronts."

June 17.—London dispatches state that the French are consolidating the positions won in the counter-attacks that checked the enemy drive, and preparing to resist an expected renewal of the German thrust for Paris. Small local assaults by the enemy are reported repulsed.

The French report enemy counter-attacks between the Oise and the Aisne north of Hautebraye repulsed and 370 prisoners, 25 machine guns, and 8 trench-mortars captured.

The British report enemy raids east of Hébuterne and north of the Somme repulsed.

Berlin reports violent infantry engagements at many points, and lively artillery activity southwest of Noyon. Between the Ourcq and the Marne 120 prisoners were taken in local raids.

June 18.—London reports that the fighting on the Western Front in France has been of a minor character, tho the German artillery was more active than usual against the British sectors, and may be preparing for an attack in the valley of the Ancre, or in the Arras or Albert region.

The French report spirited artillery action northwest of Montdidier and at various points between there and the Aisne. One hundred prisoners and machine guns were captured in a local attack south of Valsery. Prisoners were also taken in operations at Avocourt, south of Ambleny, and east of Montgobert.

The British report states that a successful raid was carried out north of Lens, and several prisoners were captured in a raid on the enemy trenches south of Hulluch. Prisoners and machine guns were also taken in raids southwest of Albert and in the neighborhood of Moyonville. A hostile raiding party was repulsed southeast of Viller-Bretonneux, leaving prisoners.

Berlin reports that partial advances of the Allies north of the Aisne and northwest of Château Thierry were repulsed. An attack south of Albert is reported repulsed and prisoners taken.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

June 13.—A delayed dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that the new American war-medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, has been awarded by General Pershing to three officers, four non-commissioned officers, and five privates.

June 15.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that it is now permissible to announce that since May 21 American forces have been occupying sectors on the battle-front in Alsace.

June 16.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that an attack by 600 German shock troops on the village of Zivray, in the Toul sector, is repulsed without loss to the Americans.

June 17.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that there has been increased enemy artillery action east of Château Thierry, where the Germans attempted unsuccessfully to construct a foot-bridge across the Marne. Despite heavy shelling and the increased use of mustard-gas by the enemy the Americans held their positions intact.

June 18.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that several attempts of the Germans to reach the American lines during the night were smashed by machine-gun fire, one patrol being almost wiped out.

The American casualty-list, corrected

according to the latest War Department figures, follows: Army: Total casualties, 8,173; killed in action, 1,188; died of wounds, disease, and accident, 2,032; wounded in action, 4,606; missing in action (including prisoners), 347. Marines: Total casualties, 803; killed in action, 151; died of wounds, 88; wounded in action, 564.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE

June 15.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Austrians opened a great offensive on the front from the Asiago Plateau to the sea, a distance of 90 miles. The Italians are reported to have met the drive with magnificent resistance.

The British War Office states that a heavy Austrian bombardment opened along the entire front, from Adige to the sea. On the British right the attack failed completely, the enemy losing heavily. On the left the Austrians penetrated the British lines for 1,000 yards on a front of 2,500 yards, where the British held.

June 16.—A Paris dispatch states that on the long battle-line terrific fighting is still in progress, but all the ground yielded under the weight of the first grand rush by the French, British, and Italians has been recovered with the exception of a few places on the Piave River.

The Italian official report states that after intense artillery preparation the powerful storming columns of the enemy occupied only a few front-line positions, and Italian counter-attacks regained a good portion of them. The Italian troops hold firmly the front along the Asiago Plateau, completely re-occupy their original positions on Asolone and at the Monte Solarola salient, and are very closely pressing the enemy infantry, which has passed to the right bank of the Piave. The number of prisoners so far counted is more than 3,000, including 89 officers.

The British report states that they are reestablished on their original front line. Over 350 prisoners have been counted and two mountain guns and a considerable number of machine guns have been captured. In the early hours, when the hostile attack was first launched, invaluable assistance, both in infantry and artillery, was immediately provided by the Italians on the left, and this assistance was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt, it is stated. Heavy fighting is continuing in many places along the Piave, on the eastern end of Montebello Heights, and astride the Brenta Valley.

The Austrian report of the fighting states that the Piave was crossed at numerous points, and after overcoming a desperate defense Allied positions on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railway on a broad front were taken. Defensive works on the edge of Montello are reported to have been captured. On both sides of the Brenta the Austrians pressed forward against strong resistance to the Italians' third positions, but, the report states, "the advantages gained we were only able to maintain partially." Prisoners numbering 6,000 are reported to have been taken.

June 17.—A dispatch from Paris states that proof that the Austrian offensive has broken down is shown by the fact that the Italians with their British and French Allies have taken the aggressive all along the 100-mile battle-front from southeast of Trent to the Adriatic Sea.

The official Italian report states that on the Asiago Plateau and on Monte Grappa the enemy limited his action to hindering the counter-offensive



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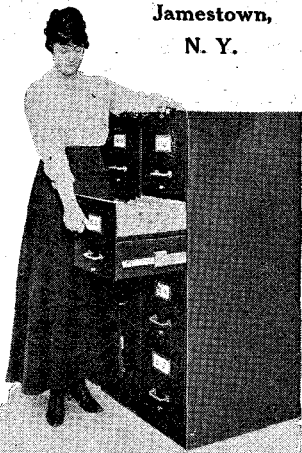
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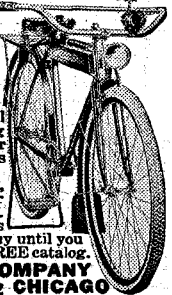
Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger Motorbike**—completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Ranger" line of bicycles.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our Factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms.

TIRES Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices.

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MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. B-172 CHICAGO



push of the Italian and Allied troops. Along the Piave the enemy, heedless of losses, continued his powerful pressure to extend his occupation on the Montello and open the way to the plains. The Italians are reported to be holding the enemy's advance. Prisoners taken since the beginning of the fighting number 120 officers and 4,500 men.

The British report that the artillery battle has died down and that the enemy is reorganizing after his severe defeat. Captured maps show that the enemy's objectives included the capture of Pau and Cima di Fonte. Prisoners in the hands of the British now number 716, including 12 officers.

June 18.—Reports from Rome announce that the violence of the great battle has diminished in the vital mountain sectors, but has increased along the Piave, the Austrians now occupying the right or west bank of the river from the Conegliano Railway to the Zenson bend. Tremendous fighting is in progress. The enemy has thrown fourteen bridges across the river, evidently planning to cross in force, but the Italian artillery holds them under fire and so far controls the situation.

The Italian official report states that in front of Maserada and at Candelu renewed attempts of the enemy to establish new openings on the right bank of the Piave were sanguinarily repulsed. On the northern edge of the Montello the Italians strengthened their occupation on the river as far as Casaserena. In the Grappa region enemy attacks were repulsed and successful raids carried out. At the end of the Brenta Valley and east of the Frenzela Valley enemy thrusts were arrested. On the eastern margin of the Asiago Plateau Italian troops wrested from the enemy Razea Pizzo, and the heights southeast of Sasso. Our parties and a French contingent gained ground on the spur of Costagna. Formidable enemy attacks alternated with the Italian counter-attacks, but the enemy was not able to increase the short depth in the strip of ground within which the fighting has been raging four days. Prisoners to the number of 1,500 remain in Italian hands.

The Austrian report states that on both sides of the River Brenta the Allies constantly renewed vain attacks, and the British attacks south of Asiago were unsuccessful. The number of prisoners is claimed to total 30,000, with 120 guns.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA

June 12.—A London dispatch states that a congress of opprest nationalities in Rome to initiate a big political offensive in Austria has resulted in the Austrian Government issuing a warning that it will suppress any revolutionary movement with all its power.

June 13.—London dispatches state that, according to a newspaper published in the Austrian Tyrol, women and girls of all ages have been forced by hunger to join the Austrian labor battalions working near the battle-front.

June 14.—A dispatch from London states that messages from Austria, based on private information from reliable sources, declare that the people are demanding peace at any price. An official dispatch from France received in Washington states that a reorganization of the Austrian Ministry is threatened.

June 16.—A Washington dispatch states that diplomatic advices indicate that the international situation in Austria-Hungary is drifting toward a crisis that looms more threateningly than at any time since the war began.

"X" Liquid repairs 24,000 radiator leaks in 10 minutes!

IF every one of the corners in your automobile radiator leaked at one time—you could repair all the leaks permanently in 10 minutes—with "X" Liquid. You don't have to lay up the car—or worry about the cost of repairing!

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"X" Liquid is the only product that makes the entire cooling system LEAKPROOF—RUSTPROOF—SCALEPROOF.

Your dealer sells "X" Liquid—or we will ship direct on receipt of price.



Large size \$1.50
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Try one can of "X" Liquid. It will do all we claim or your money will be returned.

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The next time you need labels—no matter what kind—write us on your letter head and we will send you samples FREE. We have the largest exclusive gummed label plant in the world and we can really save you money. No order is too large—none too small. Million lots a specialty.

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Apply to H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Place, New York City, or J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 601 Market St., San Francisco

THE WAR IN THE AIR

June 12.—The French official report states that bombing-machines attacked enemy divisions that were sent to sustain the shock of the French troops against the German right wing. The enemy units were obliged to disperse. Convoys were bottled up, heavy artillery abandoned, and a large fire was caused at Reissons-sur-Matz, where a great number of enemy troops were concentrated. Twenty-six tons of projectiles were dropt. During the night bombing squadrons dropt thirteen tons of explosives on railway stations in the enemy zone. On June 11 pursuit machines brought down or put out of commission thirteen enemy planes.

The British report on aviation activities states that ten German planes were destroyed during an attack by French and British machines on the Noyon battle-front. Three British machines were lost. Two British machines reported missing on June 11 have returned. Since the beginning of the German attack on June 9, twenty-nine enemy machines have been accounted for in the Noyon sector. On the British front two hostile machines were shot down and two driven down out of control. One British machine is missing. According to the War-Office report twenty-one enemy planes have been destroyed recently on the Italian front by British machines.

June 13.—General Pershing reports that American aviators bomb with good effect the station of Dommary Baron-court, northwest of Metz, all the machines returning.

An official British report states that on June 12 aerial squadrons on the French front destroyed fifteen enemy planes. One British machine is missing. Five German machines were destroyed and an observation-balloon brought down on the British front. Two other machines were driven down out of control. Two British machines were lost. A squadron of airplanes attacked the station at Treves, and factories and the station at Dillingen and Hagendangen. Hits were observed on two furnaces. In an attack on the bombing-machines one hostile plane was destroyed. One British machine is missing.

The French report states that their planes bombed cantonments, convoys, and marching troops behind the enemy's lines as well as the villages of Reissons-sur-Matz, Richebourg and the regions of Roye, and Guignicourt. Seven enemy planes were brought down and nine put out of action. During the first week of June 13 enemy planes were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

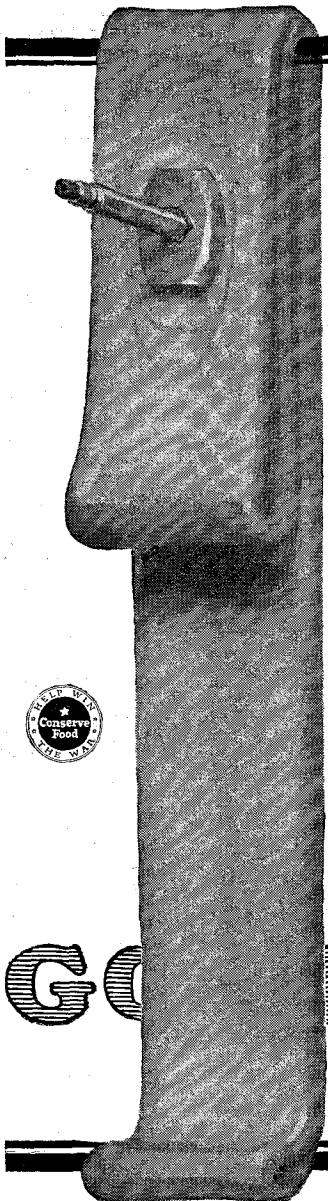
A report from German Army Headquarters states that in two days 35 Allied planes were brought down by German airmen.

June 14.—A delayed dispatch from the American Army in France states that two German planes were destroyed and another apparently driven down out of control by American aviators on the Toul front.

In a supplemental report General Pershing states that five American planes took part in the bombing expedition on June 13. The Americans were attacked by three German pursuit machines, but returned safely.

The five American machines make their second bombing excursion behind the enemy lines, dropping 79 bombs on the railway station at Conflans. They returned safely, notwithstanding anti-aircraft gun-fire and attacks by two German planes.

The British War Office reports that on June 13 nine tons of bombs were dropt by British machines on Zeebrugge mole, and the Armentières and



More Motorists Use Goodyear Tubes Than Use Any Other Kind

GOODYEAR Tubes are of laminated construction, built with the valve-patch vulcanized *in*, not merely stuck *on*. They are made in two weights—Heavy Tourist and regular. The extra cost of the Heavy Tourist type is exactly the cost of the extra rubber used in its construction.

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TUBES

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for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted. American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

EDUCATION OF THE WILL

The Theory and Practice of Self-Culture. By JULES PAYOT, Litt.D., Ph.D. 448 pages, 12mo, cloth, \$1.75 net; by mail, \$1.87. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK



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Dry Batteries

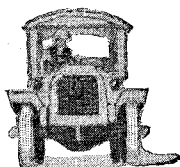
The good old boat will keep on traveling along if you've got a few husky Columbia Dry Batteries tucked away somewhere on board.

It's quite the stunt to carry a few extra cells—to wire in on a pinch.

Columbia Dry Batteries run autos, engines, motorboats, tractors, trucks, and toys; they furnish light for lanterns and talk for telephones; they do everything a battery can do—to the utmost.

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For a quarter of a century the name Columbia has signified "the best in batteries."

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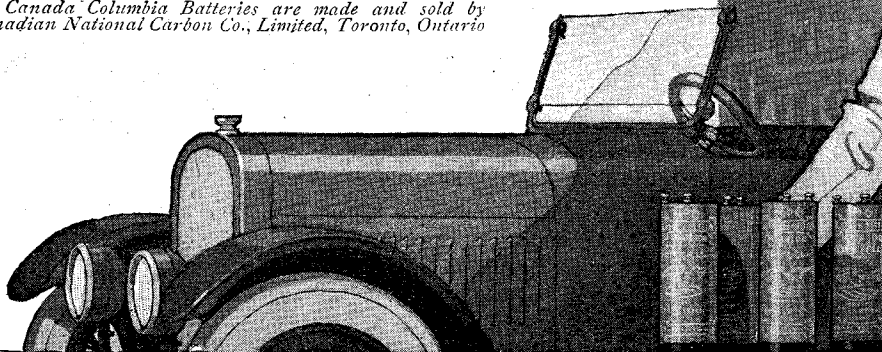
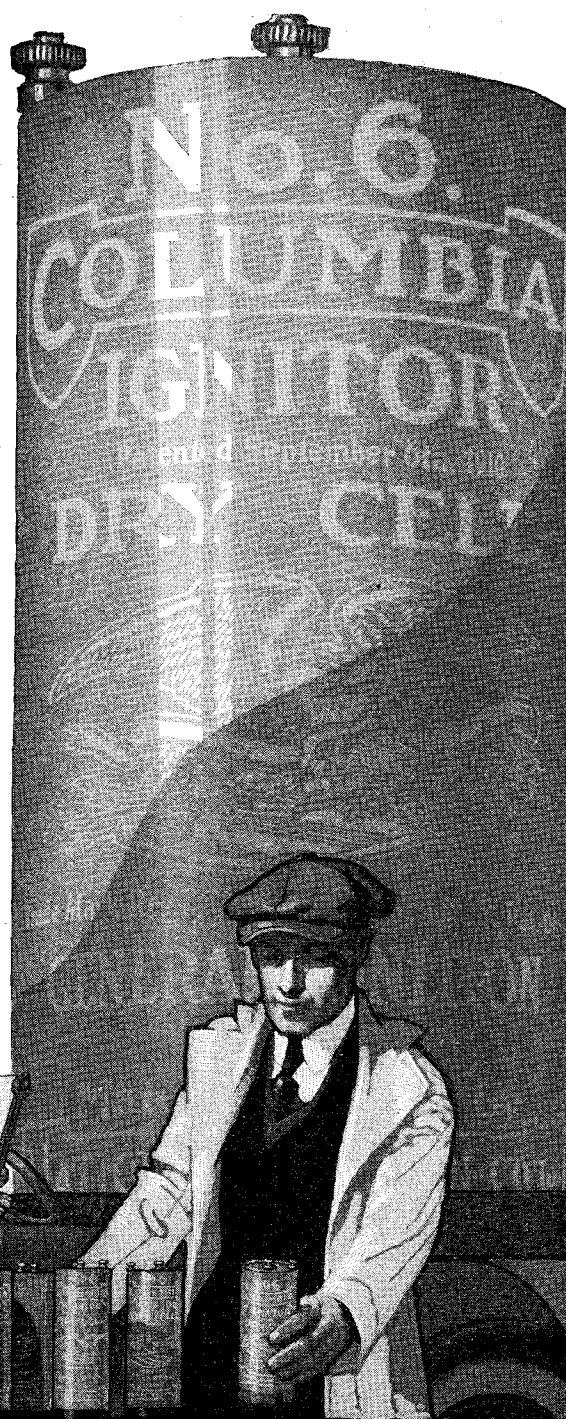
This guarantee is not a mere "adjustment affair" covering workmanship and material, but actually insures the life of your battery for a guaranteed period—another battery without payment by you if the original fails to fulfill the guarantee.

The Service Station or Service Dealers in your town will gladly tell you about the Columbia.

Columbia is the Symbol of Supremacy

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc.
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*In Canada Columbia Batteries are made and sold by
Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario*



Comines stations. Ten hostile planes were destroyed, two driven down out of control, and an observation-balloon brought down in flames. The British lost five machines.

London dispatches state that in the inauguration of the aerial postal service between Paris and London on June 12, the famous French airman, Captain Pierron, and Lieutenant Rousseau were killed when their machine crashed to the ground from some unexplained cause.

Berlin reports that 28 Allied airplanes were shot down on June 13. The Allied aerial losses during May are reported to have been 23 captive balloons and 413 airplanes. Of the latter 223 are said to have fallen behind the German lines. The German loss is admitted to be 180 planes and 28 captive balloons.

The French official report states that chasing air-squadrons bring down five airplanes and two captive balloons. Seven other German machines were put out of action. Important damage was caused on the night of June 13-14, when 19 tons of explosives were dropped on enemy stations and cantonments.

June 15.—A Paris dispatch states that Sergt. David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., downed five German planes on June 10.

June 16.—A dispatch from the American Army in France states that an American observation-balloon was shot down without casualties.

The official Italian report states that 31 enemy airplanes have been brought down on the Piave.

June 17.—German reports state that eight Allied airplanes and eight captive balloons were brought down on June 13.

Paris reports that Lieut. R. W. Parker, an American pilot in the French Flying Corps, while acting as a scout on a bombing expedition, was forced to land and was taken prisoner.

The official statement of British aerial operations states that 11 hostile machines were destroyed in air fighting; nine were disabled; one balloon was shot down in flames. One machine was shot down and another driven out of control by anti-aircraft gun-fire. The British lost 10 machines on June 16.

The Italian report of aerial activities during the Austrian offensive states that 44 enemy machines were brought down in two days.

June 18.—London reports that the air fighting on the Western Front continues, British and French fliers daily making large bags of German machines. The official report for June 17 states that 25 enemy planes were destroyed and three driven down out of control. One hostile balloon was shot down. Five British machines are missing. Extensive damage is reported to have been done by British seaplanes between June 13 and 16, the docks at Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Bruges, the Thourout railway-station and airdrome, and the Bourgeoise works at Aertrycke being successfully bombed.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

June 12.—A Danish steamship arrives in New York Harbor with the crews of the Norwegian steamships *Vindegen* and *Hendrik Lund*, victims of German submarines. The *Vindegen's* crew were forced to transfer to one of the enemy U-boats 80 tons of copper bars.

June 16.—The Navy Department at Washington announces that the Norwegian bark *Samoa*, bound from Buenos Aires to an Atlantic port with a large cargo, was sunk 90 miles off the Virginia coast on June 14. The crew was picked up by an American schooner. The Nor-

wegian ship *Kringsjaa* is also reported sunk in the same locality. She was the twenty-first vessel sunk off the American coast by German submarines.

June 17.—A dispatch from London states that from January, 1915, to the end of May, 1918, 407 ships sunk by the Germans in British waters have been salvaged.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

June 15.—A Washington dispatch announces that Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, states that the cause of the Allies looks more favorable than it has for weeks. Provost Marshal-General Crowder states to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that by August 1 there will be 3,000,000 Americans under arms, 1,000,000 of whom will be volunteers.

June 16.—Secretary McAdoo announces a short-term financing plan which contemplates the issuance, between now and November, of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$6,000,000,000, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, to mature in four months from the date of issue.

June 17.—Washington dispatches state that simultaneous raids, aimed at collusion and profiteering on Government war-contracts, were made in seventy-five cities of the United States at four o'clock in the afternoon. The offices of thousands of firms and corporations were entered and all papers shedding light on contingent fee contracts or contractors were seized.

A dispatch from Clarksdale, Miss., states that Lieut. Frederick W. Keller, stationed at Camp Dick, Texas, and Sergt. Edgar E. Chapman, assigned to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., were killed in an airplane accident caused by "dead air," the result of the intense heat.

Washington reports that deliveries to the United States Shipping Board in the first two weeks in June numbered sixteen ships, with a total dead-weight tonnage of 89,162.

June 18.—Washington announces that the first arrest growing out of the investigation into the alleged conspiracy in Government contracts was made in New York where First Lieut. James C. Staley, of the Quartermaster's Corps, was taken into custody, charged with accepting money from representatives of the True Fit Waterproof Company of that city.

A Washington dispatch states that the House agrees to an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill increasing the personnel from 37,000 to 131,485 men. The proposition to create the rank of Lieutenant-General for the Marine Corps was defeated.

Lieutenant Rose, an instructor at Barron Field, near Fort Worth, Texas, is killed when his aeroplane falls.

FOREIGN

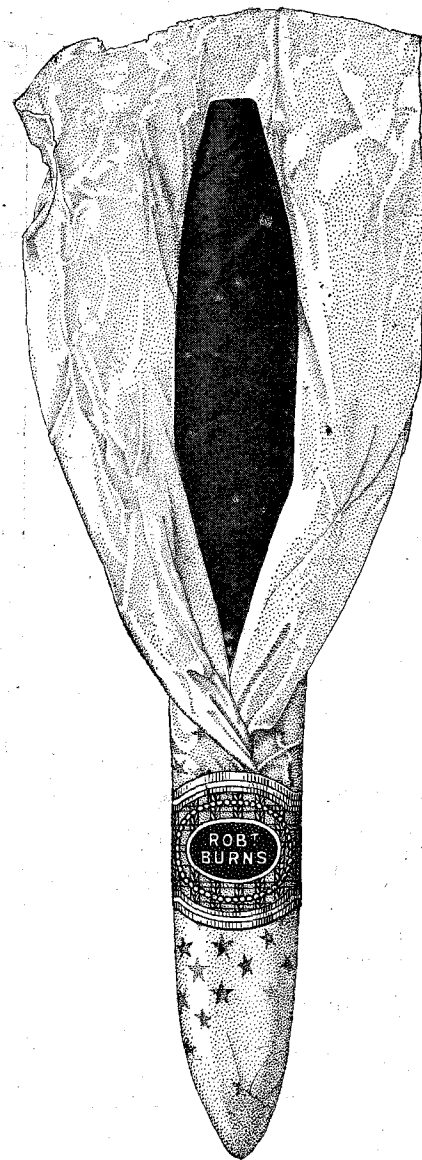
June 17.—A dispatch from Sofia states that Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, which has been accepted.

DOMESTIC

June 15.—Dispatches from Vancouver, six miles north of Portland, Ore., state that Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who fled from New York fearing trial for treason and espionage, was captured on a chicken farm where he was working under an assumed name.

A Bitter Truth.—FRIEND—"What about the rent of a place like this? I suppose the landlord asks a lot for it."

ARDUPPE—"Yes, rather—he's always asking for it."—*Boston Transcript*.



News:-

Your Robert Burns may now be had with protecting foil about him to save his full aroma—in the 2 for 25c size. Try two.

This is a most efficient way to wrap efficient Robert Burns. It keeps him extra fresh. It insures his cleanliness to perfection. It safeguards him against breakage.

Robert Burns may therefore be had in the Longfellow size at 2 for 25c (foil-wrapped or plain) and in the Invincible size—sold plain—at 10c straight.

Have you tried one lately?

Rob't Burns

10¢ and 2 for 25¢

DEALERS: If your distributor does not carry Robert Burns, write us.

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We recommend these three short-time securities as being of the same high quality as those which normally yield 5½% to 6%.

\$85.50 return in 13 months from an investment of \$979.50. The security is developed water power and newsprint plant of large worth and excellent earnings.

\$111 return in 18 months from an investment of \$979. Secured directly by marine equipment worth nearly three times amount of loan.

\$142.50 return in 23 months from an investment of \$972.50. The borrower is a well-known steel company with ample assets, large earnings, a long, successful history and an immense present business.

These investments are also in \$500 denomination.

Write for Circular No. 1007-R

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(ESTABLISHED 1865)
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IOWA First Farm Mortgage and Tax Free Municipal Bonds

Partial Payment Plan if Desired
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\$50—\$100—\$500—\$1000

Absolute safety of principal combined with attractive earning capacity. Iowa leads all states in value of her live stock and farm crops. First state "Over the Top" in Third Liberty Loan drive. Iowa First Farm Mortgage and Municipal Bonds are acceptable as collateral in all financial circles. Their soundness is unquestionable. Send for

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

CLOTHING AND SHOES TO BE RESTRICTED IN ORDER TO EFFECT SAVINGS

WITHOUT much delay severe restrictions and modifications in the style and fashion of clothing and shoes for men and women will be imposed by the Government for the purpose of saving materials for military and naval uniforms. Under the new regulations all clothing will be plain and unostentatious. Man, the more drab of the two sexes, will be the first to have his clothes regulated by war's necessities. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* remarks that "stout gentlemen, whose tailors were wont to flatten opulent forms into a semblance of slenderness by double-breasted styles, will henceforth have to be content with single-breasted, Chesterfieldian cuts." All superfluous flaps, straps, pockets, and lengths will be forbidden. Indeed, it is predicted that "all differences between the man who dresses merely to clothe his nakedness and him who dresses to fascinate in a modest, manly sort of way," will be wiped out. While men are sure to submit without a murmur, this will not be so much from patriotism as from "their natural dislike of fussing about new clothes." When the War Industries Board gets to women's styles, it is predicted that the storm-signals will have to be raised. "Wise in its day and generation," the Board "approached this problem by a flank movement." It will be wiser still "if it surreptitiously gains control of the style creators both in Paris and on this side, and so causes fashions to be promulgated which will result in economical use of materials."

The program will not go into full effect until next spring. Restrictions on overcoats and raincoats, however, will be imposed during the coming fall. Not only will overcoats be required to be cut short in length, but they will be made along plain and simple lines. While no restrictions will be placed upon the number of suits or the number of pairs of shoes which one individual may buy, it is believed in Washington, according to the New York *Sun*, that "the effect of the curtailment plan and the severe styles which are introduced will serve to influence every one to purchase only such clothing as is necessary to meet ordinary needs." The Board is expected to urge the wearing of sack-coats only and to limit their style to ten models. Prolonged conferences have been had with manufacturers of clothing and shoes and representatives of tailors, who gave many suggestions for saving materials and eliminating fancy and needless varieties in fashion. The program for restricting men's clothing, given out by the Board, is as follows:

"Sack-suits—Inside patch or bellows-pockets of cloth eliminated. Only one vent in skirt of a coat, that to be in the center. Length to be 30 inches, based on a size 36 regular, ¼ inch grade to size, ½ inch to be added for longs. Only three outside pockets. Facings not to exceed 4½ inches in width, finished at the breast.

"Waistcoats—Facings not to exceed 1¾ inches in width finished. Woolen cloth used in the front to be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used.

"Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps eliminated. Outlet on inseams of leg not to exceed ¾ inch. No reinforcement with wool cloth.

"Light-weight Overcoats—All double-breasted coats eliminated. Chesterfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 43 inches in length, based on a size 36 regular, ¼ inch grade to size, 2 inches to be added for longs.

"Raincoats—Maximum lengths, 48 inches. Maximum width of collar, 3½ inches."

The order as to shoes concerns thus far the shoes of women and children only. The high shoes which women affected when their skirts were shortened are hit. Hereafter, manufacturers must not build women's shoes more than eight inches high when laces are used, while buttoned shoes stop at six and a half inches from the ground. Overgaiters are restricted to the eight and a half-inch level. Shoe manufacturers are forbidden to purchase or use new style lasts. All shoes are to be restricted to four colors: black, white, and two shades of brown. Leather linings are discouraged. Following in detail is the order, which applies to all samples made for the spring season of 1919 and to all shoes cut for manufacture on or after October 1, 1918.

"The maximum height of women's shoes, both leather and fabric, shall not exceed eight inches (measured from breast of heel at side to center of top at side of finished shoes), size 4B to be the base measure.

"The maximum height of misses' shoes, size 1½, shall not exceed 6½ inches (measured as above).

"The maximum height of children's shoes, sizes 8½-11, shall not exceed six inches.

"The maximum height of boys' and youths' shoes shall not exceed 5½ inches.

"The maximum height of infants' shoes, sizes 4-8, shall not exceed 5½ inches.

"The maximum height of button shoes for women shall not exceed 6½ inches.

"The maximum height of all women's overgaiters shall not exceed eight inches, measured from breast of heel at side to center of top at side.

"The maximum height of misses' overgaiters shall not exceed 6½ inches (measured as above).

"All shoes, both leather and fabric, shall be restricted to black, white, and two colors of tan (the two colors of tan to be dark brown or tan and a medium brown or tan).

"Patent leather shall be black only. These color regulations do not apply to baby shoes made of fabrics.

"Shoe-manufacturers shall not, for the next six months, introduce, purchase, or use any new style lasts. They may replenish to cover wastage or to meet requirements on present lasts now in use in the manufacture of shoes. This is to be effective at once. By new style lasts is meant any lasts which have not actually been used for the manufacture of shoes in the past season.

"The use of leather as a quarter lining in oxfords and low shoes is permitted only when used in skeleton form with fabric. Leather linings will be permitted in evening slippers where uppers are made of fabrics. We advocate the use of full fabric linings for low shoes wherever possible.

"Cartons shall be made of either all white or gray paper with the exception of the front label and the front flange, which may conform with the color and paper now in use. No bottom covering, trimming, stringing, fly-sheets, or printed tops to be permitted on cartons.

"You are requested, in so far as possible or wherever practicable, to institute the following methods of conservation:

Are You the Dupe of a Patriotrick?

A PATRIOTRICK is a swindle by which your patriotism is twisted to serve the selfish interests of another. It usually takes the form of a spreading rumor that a certain brand of goods is owned or controlled by Alien Enemies. True patriots do not want to buy such goods and in times like these a lie has a thousand lives and travels on broad, fleet wings. The patriotrick is not a new trick. Dozens of loyal American, French and British firms suffered from it, even before America entered the war.

We and our customers are victims of it today. We can no longer ignore the fact that thousands of druggists and dentists have been told, and are innocently passing along the story, that Pebeco Tooth Paste is an Alien Enemy Product.

The story is untrue. Its only possible foundation is the fact that the formula for Pebeco was originated years ago in the laboratory of a Hamburg scientist.

Pebeco has been made in New York City since 1903. Every share of Lehn & Fink stock and every dollar's worth of bonds are owned by American citizens.

Not one dollar from the sale of Pebeco Tooth Paste finds its way to any alien enemy or any alien interests. Sole license for the manufacture of Pebeco has been granted to Lehn & Fink by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

All the officers and directors of Lehn & Fink are American citizens, and only American capital is used. Lehn & Fink is not subsidized by or connected with any other concern, American or Foreign.

Don't be the dupe of the patriotrickster.

Pebeco Tooth Paste is for sale by all druggists

Manufactured by LEHN & FINK, Inc., 120 William Street, New York

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Never mind what the old home was BUILT of—you can PUT A CYPRESS SLEEPING PORCH ON IT

and by this use of "The Wood Eternal" enhance your property value by a touch of modern art, and guarantee the health and add to the joys of your family by adopting this vital doctrine of modern hygiene, without injury to the sentiment of the old place and at a cost you'd hardly notice. We have **six** special designs. Yours on request, **FREE**.

DO YOU LIVE HERE?

You know that style of bow window—with a tin roof and a railing—but not big enough to get out on?

GET VOL. 35. FREE

OR DOES THIS FIT BETTER?

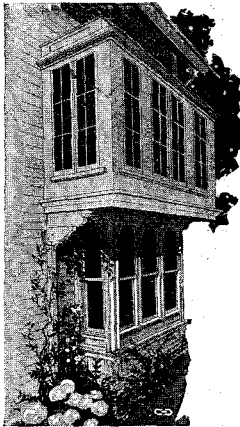
Cut two extra windows on the first floor, put in diamond panes (in Cypress sash) and you'll shortly produce this.

ASK FOR THAT VOL. 35

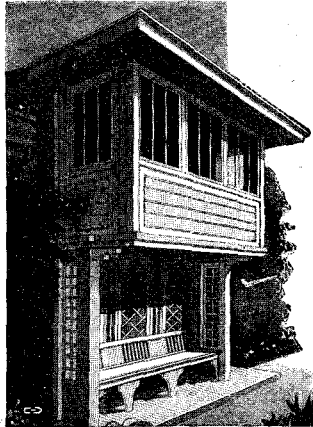
OR THIS CLASSIC LOGGIA?

How this chaste yet rich entrance would embellish the old brick homestead (or the wooden one)! Every stick of it Cypress—of course.

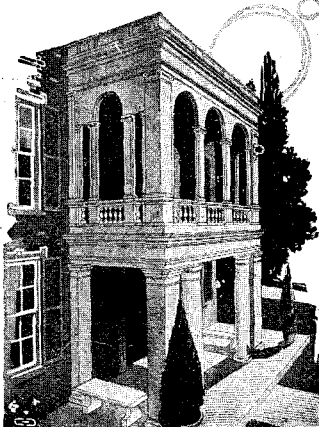
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and see just what to do to fix it up like this.



and you'll find Full Detail Plans and Specifications.



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ABOVE ARE BUT THREE OF THE SIX THAT ARE FREE

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Note has already been made in this department of the French plan to tax all suits of clothes costing more than \$50. Meanwhile, in Germany only two suits for men have become the official view of the proper extent of a man's wardrobe in war-times. German authorities are faced with the task of providing a million suits for munition-makers and other war-workers. A former scheme by which the German people were asked to surrender voluntarily their superfluous suits "failed miserably," according to an Amsterdam correspondent of the *New York Times*, in consequence of which it was found necessary to proceed to compulsion. The official intention, apparently, is to reduce all men to a socialistic equality by allowing them only two suits each, one for working days and one for Sundays.

HIGHER RATES AND NET RAILROAD REVENUE

While the higher rates allowed for passenger and freight traffic will result in increases running to high figures, these gains may be reduced by certain restrictive effects on traffic. After that there will remain as a graver question the degree to which these gains will be absorbed by higher costs of operation. Officers of most companies have made estimates of the additional revenue to result from higher rates and of the increase in their expenses following the big wage-increase and the higher prices for nearly everything entering into operation, but a number of them are reported by *The Wall Street Journal* as saying frankly that they "have been unable to determine whether the additional revenues will cover the additional expenses." It appears that railroads carrying a large proportion of high-class freight and coal roads with short hauls will show the highest ratios of gain in freight earnings. On coal and coke, rates up to 49 cents a ton are to be increased 15 cents, that is, 30 per cent. or more. Between 50 and 99 cents the increase is 20 cents, or from 40 to 20 per cent.; and between \$1 and \$1.99, the increase is 30 cents, or from 30 per cent. to approximately 15 per cent. On grain the increase is to be 25 per cent., but not more than six cents per 100 pounds. The writer adds:

"Passenger rates, other than commutation, soldiers' and sailors' personally paid fares, and certain other special rates, are to be raised to three cents a mile. In addition to this and the regular Pullman fare, passengers in standard sleeping- or parlor-cars must pay a penalty of 16½ per cent of the ordinary train-fare for their luxurious tastes. Commuters are to pay an advance of 10 per cent. The only reduction made by the order is to soldiers, sailors, and nurses traveling in uniform at their own expense, but not on short leave from camps or ships.

"Tentative estimates indicate that the New York Central will get in the neighborhood of \$55,000,000 additional revenue from these advances, of which perhaps \$21,000,000 or \$22,000,000 will come from passenger business. This road operates in four two-cent States and also is limited by charter provision to two cents a mile between Albany and Buffalo. In these

territories it will, therefore, put in force a 50 per cent. increase in the ordinary fare, while the additional increase (16½ per cent. of the increased normal fare) will apply to the large part of its business carried in Pullman equipment. It would appear that this road's increase in total passenger revenue would be about 40 per cent. if the same traffic is carried as in 1917. Some allowance must be made for a reduction in travel caused by the higher fares, but how much this will be nobody knows.

"New Haven will be one of the principal beneficiaries of the passenger-fare advance, but the percentage of increase due to this order will probably not be as high as for some other roads. Of the 92,000,000 passengers carried by the New Haven in 1917, 16,500,000 were commuters. New England roads, furthermore, were granted certain higher fares two years ago and a general increase early this year. Still the New Haven should get upward of \$10,000,000 a year out of Mr. McAdoo's passenger-fare order, not including the surcharge on Pullman business. The freight-rate increases allowed early this year mean several millions a year to the New Haven, so that, allowing for only 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. increase in its coal-rates, it should get another \$10,000,000 out of freight charges, making upward of \$20,000,000 gain in all gross and bringing the \$86,000,000 gross of last year well above the \$100,000,000 mark.

"Erie will get something like the same total increase in gross, of which \$2,700,000 will be from passengers. This is a gain of about 38 per cent. Erie's coal business is expected to yield \$4,500,000 more than last year, and the balance of the \$20,000,000 will be from other commodities and merchandise.

"Pennsylvania Railroad officers put the increase in passenger revenue at not more than \$8,000,000, or about 15 per cent. of the \$53,000,000 for 1917. This estimate looks low in comparison with what other roads anticipate. They attempt no estimate of increase in freight revenue. If they average 20 per cent., the gain here would be \$35,000,000, making, with the passenger gain, a total increase in revenues of \$43,000,000. Against this, the road estimates its increase in pay-rolls at \$24,150,000, using Secretary Lane's average of \$150 per man, which the Pennsylvania people believe is too low. Pennsylvania Railroad proper uses about 9,000,000 tons of coal a year, which, at fifty cents more per ton, would add \$4,000,000 to operating expenses. But steel rails are now \$40 a ton, against \$30 to \$32 a ton last year, while the increase in other lines of steel used in maintenance work has been proportionately much greater.

"Philadelphia & Reading officers put the increase in passenger revenue at the surprisingly low figure of \$100,000 and the additional freight revenue at \$9,000,000. They expect their operating expenses, including wages, coal, and materials, to run \$7,000,000 above 1917 figures.

"Railroad men discuss the wage adjustment guardedly or not at all, but some of them have pointed out that a good many alterations are likely to be made as a matter of necessity, which will swell the total increase for all the roads well above \$300,000,000, perhaps to \$350,000,000."

MAN-POWER LOSSES AMONG THE BELLIGERENTS

Statistics compiled in London and recently made public here show that the drain of man-power due to the fall in the number of births and to losses through sickness and underfeeding have been felt during the war more severely by the Central Powers than by the peoples of the Entente these losses being, of course, quite independent of losses of men engaged in military operations. While the annual prewar gain of population in Germany, Austria, and Hungary has given place to a

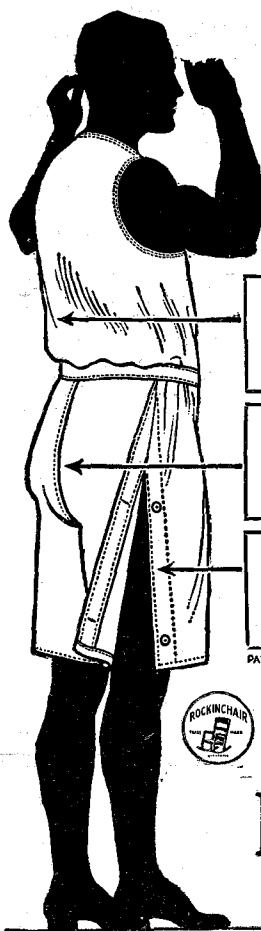
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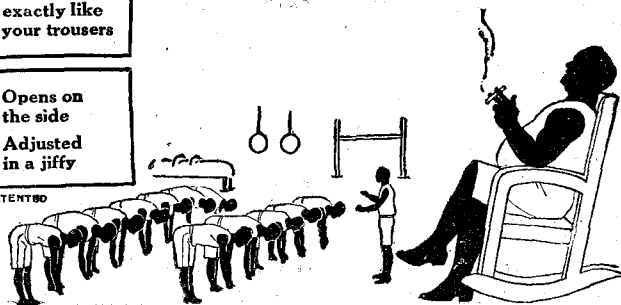
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serious loss, the peoples of the Entente have suffered only a very small diminution. It appears that Great Britain's total population thus far has remained about what it was, gains balancing losses. As the war goes on this disparity in losses between the Central Powers and the people fighting them is likely to increase. Should the war go on into next year the population of the German Empire, "on which reliance was placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 per cent. of its numbers and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength," says a statement compiled in London for the Associated Press. The German Empire, which in June, 1919, should have had seventy-two millions of people, at that time will have no more than sixty-four and a half millions. Germany as a whole will have 5 per cent. less population than when the war began. The statement proceeds:

"Of those that have been killed the

greater number were men in the prime of life and energy, whom Germany could least spare. By deaths in the battle-zone the German Empire has lost at least three million men. The birth-rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen short of what they would have been had there been no war by three and a third million of children.

"In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population has, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war and owing to sickness and disease, which have been aggravated by hardships and food-troubles, increased by one million over the normal. But this is perhaps to be regarded merely as weeding and no great biological loss. Much of the mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food-supply of Germany has been mismanaged in the interests of the landholders and of the farming class and to the detriment of the poor. The landholders and farmers have prospered while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

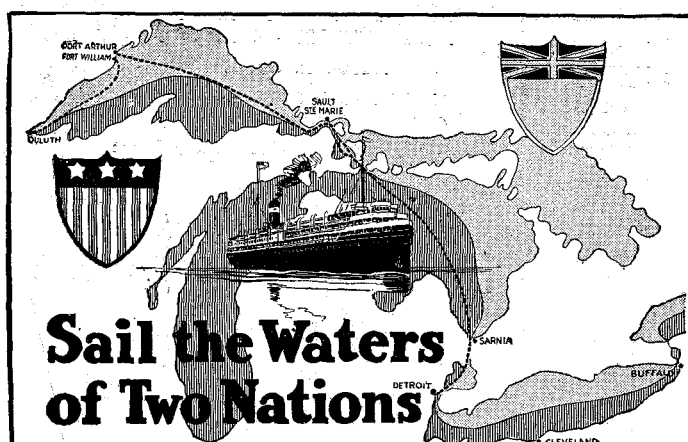
"On the other hand, because of the

liberal separation allowances and the high wages, the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began. By next year the German Empire will be 7,025,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place.

"The vitality of the peoples of Austria and of Hungary has suffered even more. This, perhaps, was to be expected. The peoples of Austria will be 11 per cent. poorer in numbers next year than if the war had never taken place. They will be 8 per cent. lower in number than they were in 1914. Hungary will be still worse off. It will have a population 9 per cent. lower than before the war, and 13 per cent. lower than if there had been no war. As the war continues so will these losses increase.

"Meanwhile, despite the losses which England has suffered in the war-zone, the British population has been growing. By the middle of 1919 this population will be only 8 per cent. lower than it would have been without war. Great Britain in 1919 will have a larger population than in 1914."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. C. H.," Peabody, Mass.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word *synopsis* found on page 382 of Churchill's novel, 'A Far Country,' and, also, why the word *story* is spelled with an 'e' and the word *honor* with a 'u' in an American publication."

(1) *Synopsis* is "1. A stage in cell-division characterized by the massing of the chromatin at one side of the nucleus; fusion of the chromatin preparatory to gametogenesis; mitapsis. 2. The intertwining of the dendron of a nerve-cell with the body or dendron of another cell." (2) English spelling is occasionally found in American publications. Such are the spellings that you mention.

"W. R. C., Jr.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the word *appreciate* used correctly in the following sentence: 'The meat looks very good, but I can not *appreciate* it as I haven't any appetite?'"

The use is uncommon and should be avoided. One may be said to *enjoy* food rather than to *appreciate* it where the appetite is concerned.

"P. J. S.," Chariton, Ia.—"Does the original word from which the English word *baptize* is translated mean 'to sprinkle,' or does it mean 'to immerse?'"

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon (p. 274) defines *baptizo* as "to dip in or under water."

"F. K. S.," Pikeville, Tenn.—"(1) What are the subject and object of the infinitive 'to send' in the following sentence: 'What wondrous love was this, that caused the Lord of Bliss to *send* such wondrous peace to my soul?' Could it have more than one subject? (2) There is a song entitled 'Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold.' What change of temperature does night have upon the desert?"

(1) The infinitive "to send" has no subject. Its object is "peace." (2) In every part of the world, deserts included, night is cooler than day, but the meaning of the words which you quote is simply "forever."

"J. H. C.," Baltimore, Md.—"In the sentence: 'We are proud of that compliment, but not *egotistic* enough to think such a condition could exist,' is the word *egotistic* correct, or should the word *egotistic* be used? What is the difference in the general meaning of these two words?"

The word *egotistic* has a wider scope than *egotist*, but it includes the meaning of that word. *Egotistic* is defined as "Given to, proceeding from, or characterized by egotism," and *egotism* is defined as "The habit or practise of thinking and talking too much of oneself, or the spirit which leads to this practise; self-exaltation."

"R. F. L.," El Paso, Texas.—"What is the meaning of the word 'Barcan' in Bryant's poem 'Thanatopsis,' and where is the Barcan Wilderness located?"

Barca is a district in North Africa occupied by Italy, and Bryant's allusion is probably to the adjacent Libyan Desert.

"L. A. K., Jr.," Crowley, La.—"(1) Is the writer, Gouverneur Morris, related to the Gouverneur Morris of the American Revolution? (2) Quote the latest amendment to the Constitution which has special reference to the Income Tax Assessment. (3) What American citizen bears the greatest tax on his income? (4) What is the Platt Amendment?"

(1) The author, Gouverneur Morris, is a great-grandson of Gouverneur Morris, the Revolutionary patriot. (2) "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration" (declared in force, February 25, 1913). (3) Probably either John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie. (4) The *Platt Amendment* was an appendix to the Constitution of Cuba, ratified June 12, 1901, and contained the following provisions: Cuba was bound not to incur debts beyond her means; she was to continue the sanitary administration undertaken by the military government of intervention; she was to lease naval stations to the United States; and to recognize the right of the United States to intervene, if necessary, in the affairs of the island.

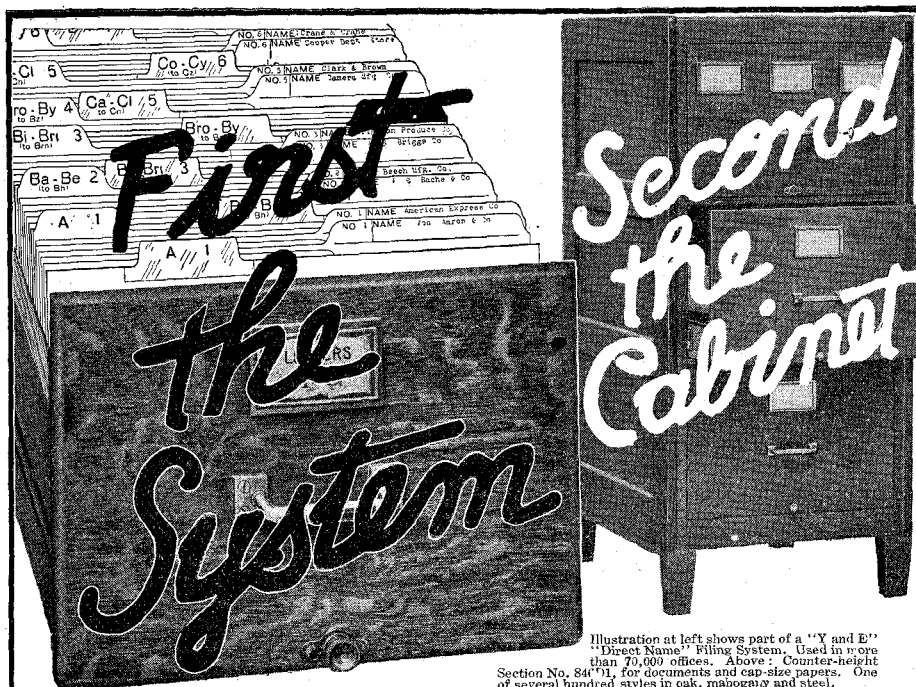


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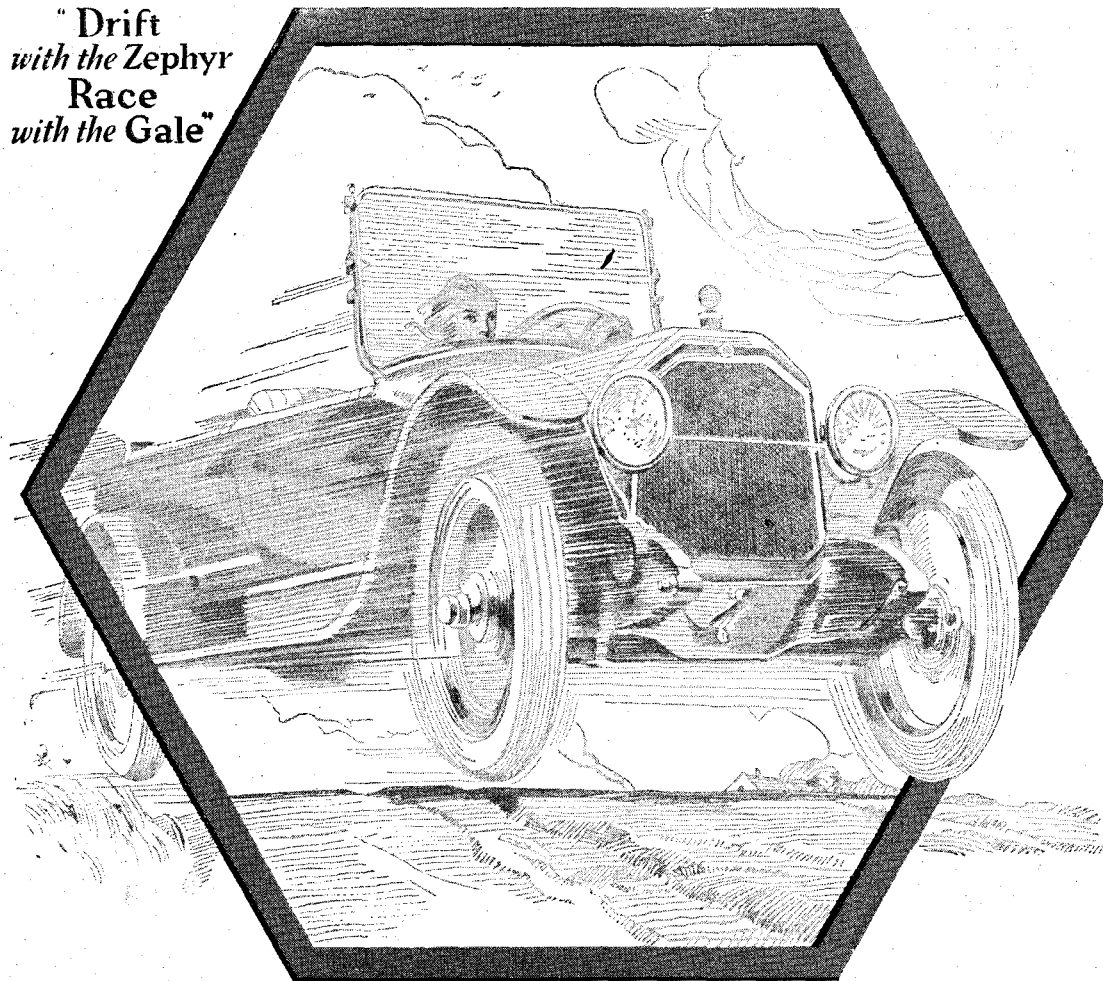
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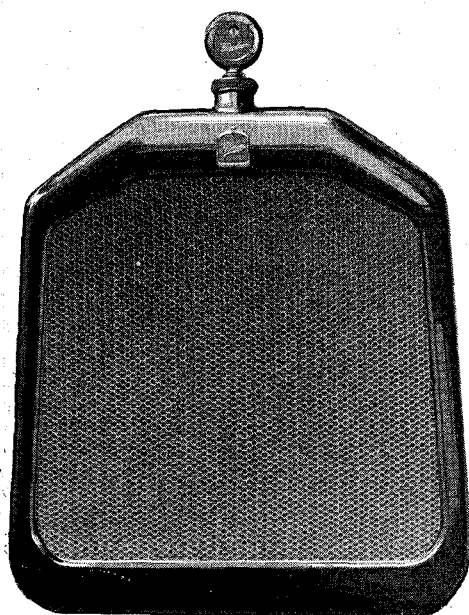
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